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6 April 1982

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 288

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EL SALVADOR REMAINS TENSE BEFORE ELECTIONS

OW261254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The situation in El Salvador shows no signs of relaxation and gunfire continues to be heard 2 days before the constituent assembly elections, the results of which are hard to predict.

In accordance with stipulations, the forthcoming elections will bring about a constituent assembly consisting of 60 members to appoint a provisional president who is to form a provisional organ of power in replacement of the current junta. The new organ of power will work out a new constitution and prepare for the 1983 presidential elections.

Up to now, six parties have registered at the Central Electoral Commission and have been permitted to take part in the elections. They are the Christian Democratic Party, the National Conciliation Party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the Democratic Action Party, the Popular Orientation Party, and the Salvadorian Popular Party.

The Christian Democratic Party led by J.N. Duarte has been in power together with the military since the coup in 1979. With a great influence at home, the party is considered as the "moderate centrist," firmly advocating social reforms. It has made efforts to carry out the land reform and nationalize banks and foreign trade. It has won support from the United States and a number of Latin American countries. But, it has refused to negotiate with the guerrillas and are ready to have a test of strength in the elections.

The other five parties taking part in the elections are regarded as "ultra-rightists," which are backed by the right wing in the army, latifundia owners and oligarchic groups. They do not have much strength and influence, but they are ready to take united action to reinforce themselves in a fierce scramble with the Christian Democratic Party. They attempt to form a rather influential force within the constituent assembly so as to prevent the implementation of any reform programme.

A dozen of organizations including the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have flatly refused to participate in the elections which, they said, were a "fraud" played by the

civilian-military government. They hold that the time is not ripe for national elections and that the only possible solution to the internal conflict is through negotiation.

The guerrillas have declared that they will make the forthcoming elections a failure at any costs. For days running, they have launched continued violent attacks on the capital and other important cities, destroying transport, communication and electricity supply apparatuses. Recently, they have taken as their targets of attack the candidates of some parties and as many as 5,000 polling booths throughout the country. The forthcoming elections have struck many Salvadorans with panic and concern. Those who can are fleeing the country to evade the voting.

The Salvadoran authorities have admitted that the elections will probably be held in very difficult circumstances. They predict that only about half of the eligible voters will turn out.

The present fighting is such that the two sides have come to a deadlock. It is generally held that the guerrillas are not yet powerful enough to defeat the government and gain political power in a short time. They are accumulating strength and extending their sphere of influence. Internationally, they have won sympathy and support from a number of countries and organizations, while at home, they are backed by about 30 percent of the population. In augmenting its military power, the government relies mainly on the energetic support and aid of the United States.

The planned Salvadoran elections have drawn mixed reactions abroad. The United States and many Latin American countries who support the elections have decided to send observers to watch the process. Mexico, Nicaragua and some other countries hold that conditions are not ripe enough for the holding of genuinely democratic elections right now. They advocate, therefore, that the government and guerrillas settle their conflict through negotiations. They denounce U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs and its liberal military aid to the present government. The attitude of France and some other countries in West Europe is also different from that of the United States.

For all the difficulties and obstacles in the way of the elections, the ruling junta is resolved to hold the elections as scheduled. Observers hold that the strong objection and boycott of the opposition and guerrillas may have deprived the elections of their full representation. Whatever the outcome of the elections, they cannot ease the tension at home and may even further aggravate the contradictions between the Christian Democratic Party and other parties and those between the government and the guerrillas.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEXICO SAYS CUBA, NICARAGUA TO TALK WITH U.S.

OW251416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments are ready to hold talks with the U.S. Government on bilateral relations and the situation in Central America, including El Salvador. This was announced to the press by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda here Tuesday after a 3-day visit to Cuba and Nicaragua.

On the talks between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments, Castaneda said high-ranking officials of the two governments would "soon" meet in Mexico City for a study of "all their outstanding problems." He added that both the Nicaraguan ruling junta and the Reagan administration had asked Mexico to make arrangements for the meeting as a mediator.

As to the talks between Cuba and the United States, Castaneda indicated that he did not know when and where they would be held. He affirmed, however, that the talks would be arranged directly by the governments of the two countries themselves.

The Mexican foreign minister pointed out that it was hard to predict right now whether the talks of the three countries would be fruitful or not.

It may be noted that a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Vice-President of the Cuban State Council Carlos Rodriguez had taken place in Mexico City at the end of last November when both of them were visiting Mexico.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NICARAGUA READY FOR DIRECT TALKS WITH U.S.

OW260802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] United Nations, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Nicaragua today expressed its willingness to begin immediate and direct conversations with the U.S. to achieve concrete results in their relations.

Addressing a UN Security Council meeting held in response to Nicaragua's request, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the governing Nicaraguan junta, accused the U.S. of engaging in aggressive and destabilizing actions against his country. But he said the five-point proposal for conversations with Nicaragua put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was an encouraging element. He added, however, the U.S. position turned out to be contradictory because of its increased aggressive and destabilizing actions.

He called attention to reports that \$19 million had been approved by the U.S. Government to carry out what he termed covert actions against the ruling junta.

He noted Nicaragua, on its part, was willing to improve the climate of relations with the U.S. on the basis of mutual respect and unconditional recognition of their right to self-determination.

He declared that Nicaragua would never use its arms against any other country in Latin America and the Caribbean and was willing to sign treaties and agreements on non-aggression with all countries of the area.

U.S. Representative Jeane Kirkpatrick rejected Nicaragua's charges as "extravagant and baseless." She said it was Nicaragua that was destabilizing governments in its neighbouring countries by supplying weapons from Cuba.

Representatives from Cuba, Honduras, Angola and Argentina also spoke at the session.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE COLOMBIA IN EARTH ORBIT

OW221914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 22 March (XINHUA)--The space shuttle Columbia rocketed into orbit at the Kenedy Space Center, Florida, this morning after a 1-hour delay, carrying an array of astronomy and space science payloads in its cargo bay.

For the third of a series of four test flights, the winged spaceship is scheduled to spend 7 days in space, orbiting the earth 115.5 times before landing on 29 March. Columbia's first test flight last April lasted only 2 days, the second in November, was to have lasted 5 days but was cut to 2 days because of a fuel cell failure.

During the mission, the astronauts Jack R. Lousma and C. Gordon Fullerton will be carrying out a new set of experiments designed to test the shuttle's response to extremely hot and cold temperatures and its effect on the space environment as well as its aerodynamic performance during launching and landing.

Most of the experiments are highly technical. One device will study the electric, ionic and magnetic fields surrounding the orbiter, while another will measure the numbers, chemistry and density of micro-meteorites in the vicinity. A third will monitor the shuttle's tendency to build up electrical charges in the earth's natural plasma environment, while a separate instrument package measures the buildup of molecular and gas contaminants generated by the orbiter and its payloads in flight. An additional device will measure x-rays emitted during solar flare activities on the sun. Other experiments include a study of plant growth in space and a test to see how insects respond to the weightless environment.

The mission will also include tests of the shuttle's 15-meter long Canadian-built mechanical arm which will be manipulated to pick up and move two of the experiments in the cargo bay to "sniff" the space environment around Columbia.

The reuseable shuttle is scheduled to land a week from today at the White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. The prime runway at California's Edwards Air Force Base, where the first two flights landed, is soaked in rainwater.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE MEETS FRG LEADERS

OW161734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 March (XINHUA)--A U.S. delegation led by Under-Secretary of State James Buckley achieved no substantial results here today in its efforts to persuade West Germany to impose tougher economic sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland.

During the day-long talks, the seven-member delegation was told by West German officials from the Foreign Ministry and Ministries of Finance and Economics that sanctions should be considered as a "political signal" sent to Moscow and by no means should be harmful to the West European countries' own interests.

However, a news release from the Foreign Ministry said the talks were held in a "friendly and constructive atmosphere."

During the talks with the delegation shortly before it left today for Paris, the release said, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed West Germany's position that an agreement on political coordination must be reached.

The two countries only agreed that they would "keep contacts" with each other to discuss trade and credit issues involving the East Bloc countries.

Besides Paris, it will also visit Rome, London and Brussels before returning home.

The United States and West European countries have reportedly had disputes not only about sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland but also about trade issues.

Even though the United States strongly opposed a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe, some West European countries, including West Germany, made agreements last year on the deal with the Soviet Union. Despite persuasive efforts by the United States to block the project, there has been little indication so far that the allies will change their position on the deal.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., ITALIAN PRESIDENTS HOLD TALKS 25 MARCH

OW261306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Italian President Sandro Pertini held "extremely useful talks" here today when the aged Italian statesman began his 9-day state visit to this country. They discussed wide-ranging international problems, such as the current situation in Poland, the continuous Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the turmoil in the Middle East and the Central America, said President Reagan when he met the press at the south lawn of the White House at the end of their talks.

The Italian president came here at a time when the U.S. is trying to patch up quarrels with its West European allies on such crucial issues as economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its role in the current Polish crisis, the proposed gas pipeline deal between the Soviets and the West Europeans, the Reagan administration's Central American policy as well as its financial policies which have done great harm to Western Europe's economy.

Since the Italians are not as critical on these disputes as other Western Europeans, the atmosphere of the talks was reported to have been cordial. In a 90-minute meeting, Reagan praised Italy for its willingness to accept cruise missiles on its soil, its participation in the peace-keeping force in the Sinai Desert and its forthright condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and intervention in Poland.

However, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who is accompanying his president during the visit, noted that there still exists "a lot of concern and differences" over some issues. The Italians are known to disagree with the Reagan administration's assessment of the situation in El Salvador and they are unwilling to withdraw from the pipeline deal.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. RALLY SCORES USSR INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW221220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 21 March (XINHUA)--Several hundred people rallied here this afternoon to denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demand the withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from that country.

"Soviets get out of Afghanistan," "Afghanistan is the land of Afghans," and "we want freedom, fight for freedom" were some of the signs carried by the demonstrators. Members of the Afghan community chanted "we want freedom" as they marched to the meeting site after a demonstration near the Soviet Embassy.

The rally was sponsored by the committee for a free Afghanistan and 30 co-sponsoring groups.

Addressing the rally, congressman Don Ritter said that as a result of Soviet aggression the people of Afghanistan are "being drowned in a sea of blood." He exposed Brezhnev's hypocrisy in talking about nuclear freeze as Soviet troops are committing murder and destruction in that country.

Noel C. Koch, principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, denounced the imperialist and hegemonic superpower of the Soviet Union for its atrocities. He told the rally that the 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan have resorted to all kinds of weapons including chemical weapons in suppressing the Afghan people. But none of these has worked and instead, the Soviet Union has "burned its fingers."

"Soviet troops are killing, burning and gassing people who want nothing more than to be free," said Congressman Elliott Levitas. The Afghan people who are fighting against Soviet oppressors and aggressors are not only fighting for their own freedom but the freedom of many people of the world, he said.

At a special ceremony held here this evening, Vice President George Bush called on the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Afghanistan.

"The Soviet Union should be made to answer for their crimes" in Afghanistan, Bush demanded, saying that tens of thousands of people have died since the Soviet invasion and over 3,000 deaths have been attributed to its chemical warfare there.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON PROTESTORS HIT ISRAELI WEST BANK RULE

OW260345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Some 150 Arabian-Americans and sympathizers demonstrated outside the Israeli Embassy here this afternoon in protest against the Israeli authorities' rule of terror on the occupied West Bank.

Addressing by-passers, leaders of the demonstration said that, with three more Palestinian youths shot dead by Israeli security forces on the West Bank, the number of Palestinian Arabs killed on the past 9 days totaled six and scores were wounded.

At an ensuing press conference held by the Palestine Congress of North America, a spokesman pointed out that, by forcefully dismissing elected city councils and indiscriminate shootings in this occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli occupation forces had "embarked on a violent campaign of terror" against Palestinians in occupation areas and their leadership. This was a step in the direction of total annexation of West Bank and Gaza, he warned.

Since the U.S. Government had taken no official notice of these latest atrocities, the spokesman said, his organization was challenging the U.S. Government "to break its silence and to speak out against this brutal military occupation."

For days running, the news media here have reported alarming atrocities in the area. A State Department spokesman merely said that "we are profoundly concerned by the deterioration of the situation" there.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S 'ALI RETURNS FROM MEETING IN ISRAEL

OW180400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 March (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned here today from a 3-day meeting of the higher Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee in Israel.

It was reported that the border demarcation in the town of Rafah on the northern coast of Sinai was resolved at the meeting but differences over a dozen or more other points along the border including Taba in Southern Sinai remain. 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon agreed to meet again in Cairo on 1 April for further discussions.

Ali met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday and conveyed to him a message from President Husni Mubarak dealing with "bilateral relations, Mubarak's visit to Israel and the Palestinian autonomous talks."

Begin was reported to have renewed his invitation to Mubarak to visit Israel including Jerusalem. Two days earlier, the Egyptian President has refused the inclusion of Jerusalem in the proposed visit.

At a joint news conference before 'Ali's departure, Sharon reiterated Israel's insistence on Mubarak going to Jerusalem which Sharon said is Israel's capital. But 'Ali said the visit was still to be discussed.

According to reports, 'Ali and Sharon have reached agreement on certain issues concerning bilateral relations.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNSC DISCUSSES SITUATION IN WEST BANK

OW251022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] United Nations, 24 March (XINHUA)--The Security Council today began its deliberations on the deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories arising from Israel's dissolution of the Municipal Council of al-Birah and brutal suppression of the Palestinian demonstrations and strikes.

The meeting was held at the request of Jordan. The Jordanian permanent representative, Hazim Nusaybah, said that the recent Israeli rejection of the Municipal Council of al-Birah was an unprovoked act of brutality and illegality. He added the objectives of the Israeli authorities were to subdue and paralyze the will to resistance of the people under occupation "as a prelude to imposing their version of administrative self-rule and emptying the territories from their lawful inhabitants, as a final step in Israel's officially declared objective of annexing Arab Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories."

He demanded that the Municipal Council of al-Birah be reinstated, Israel cease forthwith its brutal acts of oppression, confiscation and bloodshed, and the Security Council, with all the means at its disposal, terminate the Israeli occupation.

The permanent observer of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Zuhdi al-Tarazi, declared that the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories was worsening as a result of the actions of the racist government of Israel which was imposing the most severe brutalities on the Palestinian people.

He criticized the United States for its support of Israel, saying that such support only encourages further acts of aggression.

The representative of Syria, Diya' Allah al-Fattah, stated the disbanding of the Municipal Council of al-Birah was an indication that the Israeli occupation authorities had embarked on the process of annexing bit by bit the West Bank.

He urged the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities and carry out its duties in accordance with the charter, and he warned it of the Israeli threats to invade Southern Lebanon.

The representatives of Egypt and Pakistan also condemned the Israeli dissolution of the Municipal Council of al-Birah and crack-down of the Palestinian protests. They urged Israel to end its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN GAZA, ON WEST BANK

OW260424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0353 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--A wave of protests against Israeli occupation continued to hit the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 7th consecutive day today as Israeli dismissed two more elected Arab mayors in the West Bank.

The protest wave was sparked by the Israeli dismissal of mayor of El Bireh last week. Five Palestinians have since been killed and 45 others injured.

Reports from Nablus said that the demonstrators threw bombs at the heavily armed Israeli troops today when the town went through the 5th day of a general strike. The protestors stoned Israeli patrol units in Pucan and Janin where protestors flew Palestinian flags on public buildings.

In East Jerusalem, the municipal employers refused to resume their regular work and a general strike against Israeli occupation was continuing in the Golan Heights despite the punishment measures taken by the Israeli authorities against Arabs.

In the wave of protests, the Israeli cabinet decided to remove mayors of Nablus and Ramallah because of their refusal, an Israeli military spokesman said, to cooperate with Israeli civilian administration newly set up on the West Bank.

Immediately after the Israeli announcement, the Voice of Radio Palestine warned that the dismissal would lead to very serious consequences exceeding those of former decision against El Bireh Town Council.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPEC TO CUT OIL PRODUCTION FOR 3 MONTHS

OW210755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 20 March (XINHUA)--Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed today to set an official oil production ceiling of 18 million barrels per day over the next 3 months in an attempt to defend the current benchmark price of 34 dollars a barrel.

It will come into effect on 1 April and be reviewed at OPEC's next meeting on 20 May in Quito, Ecuador.

The agreement was made public in a communique issued after a 2-day ministerial meeting, which was called amid a din of competitive price-cuttings and hidden discountings by a number of members or non-members of the organization in view of the worldwide oil glut.

Saudi oil minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced after the meeting that his country was not party to the agreement and would cut its crude production by 500,000 barrels a day to 7 million, in what experts said would effectively lower the OPEC ceiling to 17.5 million barrels daily. The kingdom, the world's largest oil exporter which just 2 weeks ago had lowered its ceiling production by 1 million barrels to 7.5 million daily for March, considered production levels as a matter of national sovereignty and refused to join the others.

OPEC President Mani' Sa'i al-'Utaybah told reporters today the 13 members of OPEC were prepared to cut production even more later if necessary to maintain its benchmark price of 34 dollars a barrel.

Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, estimated OPEC's average production for the first quarter of 1982 at about 19 million barrels daily. Of this about 2 million barrels go unsold on world markets daily.

Both al-'Utaybah and Saudi Minister Yamani blamed the decline in prices on a "conspiracy" by consumers who have been drawing heavily on their oil stocks. Oil prices in the past year have fallen by nearly 4 percent.

The OPEC ministers also decided to establish a four-member ministerial committee to monitor the market situation and recommend to the conference other necessary measures to be taken.

The ministers also agreed to reduce surcharges on the light and extra light crudes to allow some members to increase sales with the benchmark price remaining at 34 dollars a barrel.

Under the same agreement, the high-priced North African crudes of Algeria, Libya and Nigeria will come down to 35.50 dollars a barrel. That means a cut of 1.5 dollars a barrel for Algeria and Libya and a dollar down for Nigeria which is facing a severe balance of payments problems.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC COUNCIL WANTS JAPAN TO REDUCE EXPORTS

OW241845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 24 March (XINHUA)--The European Economic Council of Foreign Ministers Monday lodged a formal complaint against Japan because of its trade surplus with the EEC under the terms of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

In this unprecedented move, the EEC Council of Ministers hopes Japan will reduce its exports to the EEC, particularly cars, color television sets and numeral-controlled machine tools.

Since 1979, most European countries have suffered from economic stagnation and higher oil prices. During the same period, Japan's trade surplus with the 10 EEC countries has risen steadily. The trade surplus now stands at 10 billion dollars.

Although Japan has made some concessions in the trade imbalance with EEC countries by adopting 67 measures earlier this year to open the Japanese market to European goods, the EEC Council of Ministers believes these measures can produce only limited effects on the international market.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Commission, told a special Japanese trade mission that there would be a "dangerous situation" if the present imbalance in trade remains. "There is a danger that protectionist measures could be taken by EEC countries," he said.

However, repeated negotiations have not been able to curb the growth in the Japanese surplus.

In 1980, the EEC import bill for manufactures' goods stood at 176 billion dollars, and the U.S. bill of manufactures' goods stood at 132 billion. Japan's, however, was 30 billion dollars, the same as Turkey's.

Observers here pointed out that Japan wants to keep high exports rather than low imports because European goods cannot compete with Japanese goods in Japan. The EEC Council hopes Japan will take quick actions to eliminate further EEC reprisals at Versailles summit in June.

However, observers also believe that the EEC's decision might intensify the trade war between Europe and Japan and embroil the United States, which could lead to the collapse of the post-war international trade order.

Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe said in Tokyo that Japan had no objection to the EEC move but pointed out the EEC followed more discriminative measures against Japanese goods.

While Japan has set global import quota on 27 products the EEC countries maintain 89 items under global import quota, including 57 Japanese products, Abe said.

He pointed out that Japan's average tariff rate during the 1970's was 3 percent, but the EEC averaged at 5 percent.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS REJECT BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

OW260340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Defense ministers of 13 of the 15 NATO countries ended their regular spring meeting Wednesday with a communique rejecting the Soviet proposal on the moratorium of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to reports from Colorado Springs, U.S.A., where the meeting took place.

The communique said the recent Soviet proposal would only have the effect of perpetuating the Soviet monopoly on medium-range weapons.

It reaffirmed that NATO would deploy 572 new-type U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe by the end of the next year if the Geneva U.S.-Soviet talks on intermediate-range missiles reduction in Europe failed.

The communique pointed out that the Soviet Union had already deployed about 300 SS-20 missiles while NATO had made no corresponding arrangements in Europe.

Conference sources said the defense ministers agreed that the governments of the NATO countries should do still more work to make Western public opinion aware of the gravity of the Soviet nuclear threat.

The communique expressed support for the United States to resume the strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

Defense ministers of France and Iceland were not present at the meeting as the two countries do not belong to the nuclear planning group, NATO's principal nuclear strategy organization.

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEST EUROPEAN RESPONSE TO SOVIET SS-20 PROPOSAL

HK200542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 7

[Report: "Western European Public Opinion Says Brezhnev's Proposal Does Not Represent a Concession But a Threat"]

[Text] Since Brezhnev announced the Soviet freeze on deploying SS-20 guided missiles in Europe, the subject has been much commented on by the West European public opinion and Western Europeans. The general consensus is that this act of Moscow is mainly a threat and not a concession.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared on 17 March that the Soviet decision on freezing missile deployment is only applicable to missiles deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union. This fundamentally undermines the importance of the Soviet decision because all the missiles are mobile missiles which can be easily and rapidly moved back to Europe. The declaration pointed out, the Soviet announcement of freezing "unrevealed" missiles in its European part is not of great significance.

Quoting words of the officials of the Western countries, REUTER pointed out that the decision of the Soviet Union is only a "pretense" and is "still far from" meeting the demand of the NATO countries. Even when this freeze is put into effect, it only "means freezing a situation which is favorable to the Russians" because Moscow still has about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles which are able to destroy a large part of the major cities in Western Europe. Thus, the decision of the Soviet Union cannot be regarded as a concession. An official of the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs held that this act of Moscow is "indeed like an advertisement and it is easy to see that the product is worthless."

The French LE MONDE said, the Kremlin announced the "good news" itself and let Washington announce the "bad news" (the adjournment of the Geneva talks). Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union and the United States are "unfolding a struggle for public opinion," and during this struggle, the Soviet Union "is providing the pacifists in West Germany and other European countries with heavy guns" by adopting such a "pose."

(Newlick) [4781 6849 0344], deputy director of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, held that many Western governments are not surprised at

the Soviet freeze of missile deployment because the Russians have already accomplished their SS-20 missile deployment plan. He also said, Brezhnev mentioned "taking revenge," implying that the Soviet Union would probably deploy missiles in Cuba once again.

The general opinion of Western diplomats in Moscow is that Brezhnev's proposal is meant to encourage the opposition of certain Western Europeans to deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. A senior foreign affairs official of a West European country has paid particular attention to Brezhnev's warning and held that the Moscow's proposal is "mainly a threat and not a concession."

However, some West European governments and public opinion have adopted a cautious attitude toward Brezhnev's proposal. (Pierre Belequoi) [4122 1002 1422 6296 7191 2047 3907], secretary general of the French president's office, expressed the view that the Soviet proposal merits serious study. The spokesman of the Netherlands nuclear power limitation movement said, "We welcome each and every proposal on freezing deployment or manufacturing nuclear weapons system, and Brezhnev's proposal on freezing missile deployment is without exception."

CSO: 4005/690

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEST EUROPE REJECTS BREZHNEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

OW200415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--Roundup: Brezhnev's proposal rejected by West Europe.

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions on 17 March that the USSR has decided to introduce a moratorium on deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in Europe. He said that unless the international situation worsens, the Soviet Union plans to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles on its own initiative this year. He hoped the West would respond to his proposal "with constructive steps."

The government and media of the United States and some West European countries have quickly responded to the Soviet proposal. They maintain that the proposal is unacceptable because it is a Soviet scheme designed to maintain Soviet nuclear superiority.

So far the USSR has deployed 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles with a total of 900 nuclear warheads targeted at Europe. The United States has proposed to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe to counter the Soviet strength, but this plan still has not been realized. For this reason, the proposal presented by the Soviet Union under such a situation is an apparent attempt to maintain its nuclear superiority in West Europe, and to prevent the United States from deploying new missiles in West Europe so that Moscow can continue to freely strengthen its military.

U.S. President Reagan rejected the offer on the same day Brezhnev presented it. Reagan said the proposal was "meaningless." He urged the USSR to accept the United States' "zero option" program (of withdrawing all medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe). Reagan also put forward a counterproposal: "We will forgo the planned deployment of any medium-range missiles if the Soviets dismantle all their missiles targeted at Europe." U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said the Soviet proposal is "unacceptable."

NATO Secretary General Luns stated on 17 March that the Soviet proposal "means a freeze of the superiority the USSR has now because the Western alliance still does not have similar missiles."

The West German Government, in an official statement issued on 17 March, said: The Soviet offer "aims at preventing the deployment of American weapons in Europe." The West German Government also reaffirmed its support for Reagan's "zero option" plan.

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher maintains that the Soviet proposal does nothing to lessen the Soviet nuclear superiority over the West and therefore should not be taken seriously.

Commenting on Brezhnev's proposal, French Prime Minister Mauroy pointed out: "At any rate this is a deceptive proposal meant to cause a sensation because he is freezing the Soviet superiority."

While making his proposal, Brezhnev also added that, if the United States deploys new missiles in West Europe, it will constitute another real threat against the USSR, and the USSR "will adopt relevant measures." The public opinion of the West maintains that this is a threat to the West. U.S. papers point out that Brezhnev is pursuing a stick-and-carrot policy against the West.

CSO: 4005/690

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN COMMISSION VIEWS AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE

OW200250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 March (XINHUA)--Western Europe has become a less important market and a major supplier of agricultural commodities in recent years, and the agricultural and food deficit of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has increased drastically, said the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) here today.

An over-all review of Europe's agricultural trade published by the ECE indicates that Western Europe's share in the value of world agricultural imports declined from 50 percent in 1970-72, to 47 percent in the rest of 1970's, and further to 45 percent in 1980. On the other hand, the West European share of world agricultural exports gradually increased: about 32 percent in 1975, over 36 percent in 1980.

For the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the share of total world agricultural imports shows a rising trend, whereas that of exports has been declining. While Western Europe's net agricultural imports declined by over 700 million U.S. dollars in 1980, those of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe increased by 4.5 billion dollars. In the 2 years from 1978 to 1980, the agricultural and food deficit of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe increased by almost 7.9 billion dollars to 18.5 billion dollars.

As for trade between Western and Eastern Europe, imports from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in 1980 amounted to about 3,120 million dollars, a three percent increase over the preceding year. Exports from Western Europe to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe totalled some 4,860 million dollars, a further jump of 68 percent and an advance of almost 2 billion dollars over the preceding year. Traditionally a net importer from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Western Europe has become a substantial net exporter with a surplus of some 1,740 million dollars in 1980.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS SANCTIONS

OW260357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0334 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said today that the conditions posed by the West for lifting economic and political restrictions on Poland is "unacceptable under international law and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act."

The foreign minister who is also Politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party was speaking at the start of a 2-day session of the SEJM (National Assembly). This is the first time for a SEJM session to debate on foreign policy since martial law was imposed on 13 December.

Czyrek said that Poland "will draw conclusions" from the Western policy of economic sanctions "for our present and future."

He said that Poland's debts, estimated at \$26.5 billion, were a major problem in relations with the West. "We wish to overcome the existing difficulties through an accord which would take into consideration the interests of both Poland and its creditors," he said. He added, "Restoration of the now curtailed economic cooperation with these countries is a condition for solving the problem." He said Poland had not lost hope that Washington would change its policy and Poland is "interested in developing cooperation with the United States."

The foreign minister said that Poland's friendly alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has been and will continue to be the "cornerstone" of Polish foreign policy. He pointed out that his country attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations with other neighbouring countries. Poland will soon send party and government delegations to visit East Germany and Czechoslovakia, he announced.

Czyrek emphasized Poland's relations with the developing countries, saying, "Now, more than ever, it is necessary to pay attention to the development of political and economic relations with the Third World countries."

The minister also expressed the hope to maintain good relations and cooperation with West Germany, France and other West European countries on the basis of "mutual respect, equality of rights, and the principles of non-interference."

CSO: 4005/76

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CITES CEAUSESCU ON ROMANIA'S ECONOMY

OW211842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 March (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed that Romania's economy is facing some difficulties but a crisis is not imminent.

In an interview published today in Scinteia (the spark), Ceausescu said that much attention has been given to this problem and "great efforts" have been made to ease the economic problems.

Ceausescu said Romania's economy made rapid progress in the 1970's. Nevertheless, difficulties developed because of lack of energy resources and raw materials. The agriculture also made headway in the '70s, but it failed to fulfil its targets. In addition, the world's worsening economic crisis placed a heavy burden on Romania's economy.

Ceausescu stressed during the Romanian Communist Party 12th Congress that priority should be given to the development of energy resources and raw materials. He also stressed that new measures should be undertaken to speed up agricultural development. Funds have been earmarked for some development projects.

A better economy is expected in the next 2 or 3 years, and a solid economic base is expected to further develop the country's economy.

On international issues, he said the balance of world forces has greatly changed, and new forces and new cliques have emerged. The Soviet Union and the United States, which play important roles in international life, cannot solve complicated world problems without the participation of other countries, he added.

He said both the Soviet and U.S. missiles have posed new threats to Europe, therefore, the United States should cancel the planned deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the Soviet medium-range missiles should be dismantled and destroyed.

He said the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons have landed in a rather difficult situation. He proposed that other European countries take part in the talks.

He said, Romania has proposed that a summit meeting of heads of state and government of the Balkan countries be convened to discuss economic development and scientific and technological cooperation, as well as the disarmament and the Balkan nuclear-free-zone issues.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS

OW161845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 March (XINHUA)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will continue to follow the line charted by the late President Josip Tito.

This pledge was made by Stane Dolanc, member of the presidency of the LCY Central Committee in a report delivered at the LCY Central Committee plenum which opened here today.

The plenum discussed the draft revision and supplement of the constitution of the LCY.

In his report, Dolanc spoke of the LCY's achievements after the death of Tito, the existing problems and difficulties as well as urgent international issues, the international communist movement and the situation in Poland.

On international developments, Dolanc said that the league of communists of Yugoslavia abides by the basic principles of equality, responsibility of each party for the working class and people of its own country and non-interference in others' internal affairs.

Referring to the Polish problem, he said this issue should be discussed from a Marxist, scientific point of view. What is regrettable, however, is that some people still adhere to the old ways such as throwing charges on others and rejecting criticism indiscriminately. Meanwhile, he added, these people take any criticism as support to imperialism and other reactionary cliques who instigate wars in the world.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWING DOWN IN USSR, E. EUROPE

OW170732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 16 March (XINHUA)--The economic growth rate in the Soviet Union and East European countries has slowed down in the last few years and the trend is likely to continue in 1982, according to the "The Economic Survey of Europe in 1981" just published by the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

The total output of the East European countries and the Soviet Union increased at an average annual rate of just over 4 percent in the years 1976-1980. In 1981, over-all output of these countries increased by less than 2 percent.

The ECE survey indicates that an important factor of the decline lies in the fall of labor productivity, the most pronounced being in the energy, fuel and raw material sectors.

"Decreasing labor supplies, increasingly scarce and more costly energy and raw material inputs, structural imbalances, difficulties in agriculture and shortcomings in management and planning practice are the main areas selected for special attention in the current plan period (1981-1985)," the survey notes.

In Eastern Europe, after a long period of export volume growth ranging between 6 and 8 percent, the rate declined to 4 percent in 1980. This was followed by an absolute decline of two percent in 1981. The rate of increase in import volume reached a level of 1-2 percent growth in 1979-1980. In 1981, there was an absolute decrease of 6 percent.

A similar slowing of export volume growth occurred in the Soviet Union in 1979-1980 followed by an absolute decrease in 1981 of about 4 percent. The volume of imports expanded rapidly during the same period, accelerating from an 8 percent growth in 1980 to an estimated 11 percent in 1981.

It is estimated in the survey that the net outstanding debt of East European countries and the Soviet Union to Western countries reached a level of 81 billion U.S. dollars at the end of 1981, a rise of 9 billion dollars from the previous year.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR'S USTINOV COMPLETES VISIT TO INDIA

OW201347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 20 March (XINHUA)--Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has assured Indian leaders that the Soviet Union would continue helping India strengthen its defense capabilities.

Ustinov made the assurance during his visit to India.

The Soviet defense minister, who arrived here last Monday at the head of a 70-member delegation comprising generals and experts, has met with Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Vice-president Mohammad Hidayatullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He also had lengthy talks with Defense Minister R. Venkataraman.

An Indian official spokesman said that the Soviet minister and Indian leaders "reviewed cooperation in the fields of supply of defense equipment by the Soviet Union to India and in the development of defense production industry in India." "Ustinov assured the Indian side about the Soviet desire to continue and strengthen this cooperation," he added. "The two sides expressed gratification at the steady development of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the political, economic and other fields," he said.

At a farewell banquet yesterday evening, Ustinov stressed that strengthening of India's defense capabilities is an important sphere of Indo-Soviet cooperation.

Political commentators here believed that one reason for Ustinov's visit is Soviet concern at India's efforts to diversify weapons purchases.

Ustinov and his delegation left here for home today.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER SPEAKS ON 'AFGHANISTAN DAY'

OW211223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Canberra, 21 March (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, in his statement on the "International Afghanistan Day" which falls upon today, said "there can be no end to the fighting and suffering and no political solution until the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan."

The prime minister pointed out: "By its invasion and its continued military presence in Afghanistan, the U.S.S.R. has violated the most elementary laws of international behaviour."

He said: "It has been now more than 2 years since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan...they show no signs of withdrawing. They continue to carry out harsh repressive action against the Afghan people."

The prime minister said that the Soviet invasion "has deprived Afghanistan of its sovereign, independent and non-aligned status. It has flouted the United Nations charter and all the international conventions which prohibit the use of force except in self-defence, and prohibit foreign intervention in another country's affairs."

He added: "The Soviet Union has consistently ignored repeated calls by the international community for withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Above all, the U.S.S.R.'s continued intervention in Afghanistan projects political uncertainty and instability into the sub-continent and beyond. Because of the Soviet Union's disregard for the accepted norms of international behaviour, Australia has made it clear that our own relations with the Soviet Union cannot be divorced from Soviet activities in Afghanistan. This is why Australia has cut back co-operation and exchanges with the U.S.S.R."

Fraser also pointed out: "A political settlement needs to be found on the following basis: withdrawal of foreign troops, full respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference."

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN ASKS POLITICAL SOLUTION TO AFGHAN ISSUE

OW201918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Islamabad, 20 March (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister (Sahibzada Yaqub Khan) has said that Pakistan stands fully committed to a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem, and will continue to support all international efforts and initiatives for a just and honourable solution of the crisis.

In a statement issued on the eve of "Nauroze" (Afghan New Year Day) which will be officially observed in Pakistan, he said that it was natural for Pakistan which has unshakable bonds of history, culture and religion with Afghanistan, to feel concerned with developments in that country. "We are concerned not only because of the change in our security environment but because the induction of foreign troops in Afghanistan has resulted in the influx of a vast mass of uprooted humanity into Pakistan," the minister said.

Pakistan had made unremitting efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement of the crisis in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the organisation of Islamic conference, and the declaration of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, (Yaqub Khan) said.

Pakistan welcomed the appointment of Mr (Diego Cordovez) as the UN secretary-general's new personal representative to Afghanistan, he said.

(Sahibzada Yaqub Khan) said Pakistan looked forward to the visit of Mr (Cordovez) to the region next month in the hope that his efforts would facilitate a solution and would promote peace and stability in the region.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK LEADER CALLS FOR EARLY UNIFICATION MEETING

OW231254 Beijing XINHUA in Egnlish 1224 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 March (XINHUA)--A leader of the Korean Workers' Party called upon politicians in South Korea and abroad to cooperate with the northern part of the republic for an early convocation of the proposed 100-men joint conference on reunification of the country, according to KCNA.

The leader, Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, made this call at a meeting held here yesterday to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association, a secret organization opposing Japanese imperialism's occupation of Korea.

Yim Chun-chu said: "Under the current situation, only an early convocation of the joint conference as proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland can break the deadlock faced by the nation and pave the way for dialogues and consultations to promote the reunification of the country."

He said that the northern half of Korea is expecting a positive response from political figures in South Korea and abroad to the proposal. He also expressed his belief that given the efforts of all those concerned, they can make useful contributions to the cause of reunification.

He appealed to all compatriots in the north, south and abroad to join efforts in promoting the national reunification and foil all attempts against its early realization.

Also attending the meeting were Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Paek Hak-nim and other Korean party and government leaders.

CSO" 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS WIPE OUT 200 SRV TROOPS

OW220822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 March (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean national army and guerrillas put out of action over 200 Vietnamese troops in Battambang Province in the first two weeks of this month, according to reports by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Fighting took place in Sisophon area south of highway No 5 in the northwestern province. The national army and guerrillas wiped out 47 enemy troops at Beng Bai, Tasta and Phnom Tuk on 8 and 9 March. A Vietnamese military truck and a 105mm artillery piece were blown up by mines laid by the national army and guerrillas near Yeang Village on 13 March. All the 30 Vietnamese on board the truck were killed or wounded. On 14 March, the national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese platoon, wiping out 24 enemy men. They seized four B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers and five sub-machine guns and cut off 1,000 metres of telephone wire.

On the same time the national army and local guerrillas laid ambushes and mounted attacks on the enemy in the region. From 8 to 15 March they put out of action 124 enemy men and demolished two Vietnamese barracks and four fortifications in these operations.

On 13, 15 and 16 March the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas put out of action 77 Vietnamese aggressors in the Me Tuk River area in Koh Kong Province in Western Kampuchea.

On 13 March the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas sank 15 armed Vietnamese fishing boats in the Tonle Sap Lake in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province. In the battle, the Vietnamese suffered 27 casualties and lost 46 pieces of arms and other military equipment.

Earlier on 6 March, the national army and local guerrillas ambushed a group of Vietnamese troops near a refinery at Kompong Som Port in Southern Kampuchea.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RADIO DK REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN BATTLE SUCCESS

OW180823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 March (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas recently mounted attacks on Vietnamese strongholds in Maung District in Southern Battambang Province in coordination with the counter-attacks of the national army and guerrillas in Melai-mak Heun area against the Vietnamese mopping-up operations, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

On 12 March, a guerrilla unit destroyed a 450-meter-long section of the railway between Svay Prey and Keo Saat in the district. Earlier, from 9 to 11 March, the guerrillas attacked Vietnamese posts along the railway, putting 46 enemy troops out of action and destroying three barracks.

On 1 March, the national army and guerrillas destroyed a 150-meter-long section of the railway in Kampot District of Kampot Province. On 8, 10 and 23 March, the national army and guerrillas laid ambushes against the Vietnamese aggressors in Chikha Village of Koh Kong Province, annihilating 100 enemy troops, destroying some weapons and capturing a quantity of war materials.

On 16 February, the national army and guerrillas destroyed an 800-meter-long section of the railway between Prey Svay and Tuol Kruos villages in Maung District, cutting off the road leading from Battambang Province to Phnom Penh. On 1 and 4 March, they raided two Vietnamese strongholds--Svay Daun Keo and Kraloam Phlu, killing or wounding 18 enemies and destroying one barracks.

Another radio report said that the democratic armed forces annihilated over 340 Vietnamese soldiers in Sisophon-phnom Srok area north of highway No 5, destroying one vehicle and an ammunition depot. On highway No 10, Pailin area, they put 400 enemies out of action and destroyed eight barracks and ten fortifications. In Samlot area south of Pailin, they annihilated 800 enemy troops, destroying one vehicle, three barracks, four fortifications and 22 railway sections totalling 530 meters.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PREMIER URGES REDRESS OF ECONOMIC INEQUITIES

OW231707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 23 March (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today appealed to the international community to redress the inequities of the present international economic order.

The prime minister made this request in a speech at the opening ceremony of the 38th session of the Bangkok-based United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) represented by more than 30 members and associate members of the commission, including China. "As a developing country," he said, "Thailand has actively supported the call of the group 77 for an early launching of global negotiations and has played a constructive role through the various stages of preparation for the global round."

"Thailand shares the view of the developing countries that the major constraints on their economic and social development for the past years have been trade and access to markets of agricultural products, energy costs and import payments," Prem said. "Like other developing countries, we are adversely affected by these chronic problems."

However, the prime minister stressed that "economic and social cooperation in the ESCAP region cannot make much progress or yield optimum results without peace and stability in the region. I regret to note that many areas of critical tensions exist in the region, particularly Kampuchea and Afghanistan."

He said that the declaration released by the International Conference on Kampuchea held in July 1981 in New York takes into consideration legitimate security interests of all parties concerned and its implementation would pave the way for restoration of peace and stability in the southeast Asian region.

Therefore, he hopes that a satisfactory solution can be found for Kampuchea which has far-reaching security implications not only for the region but also for the world.

Following the Thai prime minister's speech, ESCAP Executive Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria said the session will cover a broad spectrum of economic and social

questions that have a bearing on the region's development. He hopes that the current session "will open new ways in which countries can work together for common good."

Conrado F. Estrella, minister for agrarian reform and head of the delegation of the Philippines, was elected chairman of the ESCAP current session.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND DISMISSES HENG SAMRIN REGIME'S SLANDERS

OW240854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 24 March (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry has dismissed the Phnom Penh regime's recent slanders against Thailand as fabrication and distortions, according to an official of the ministry.

The Heng Samrin regime recently issued a "white paper on continued Thai activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea," alleging that Thailand had frequently encroached upon and attacked Kampuchean territory.

A commentary broadcast by the ministry's radio of free Asia yesterday said, "There is nothing new, but a repetition of the same old unfounded allegations frequently hurled against Thailand."

It denied the allegation that Thailand had made encroachment on Kampuchea. On the contrary, it said, Heng Samrin forces under the control of Hanoi had constantly violated Thailand's sovereignty, resulting in the death and injury of Thai people and damage of property.

It cited a few provocations perpetrated by Heng Samrin and Vietnamese forces, such as an incursion into Saptli Village at Pong Namr N District, Chanthaburi Province, on 17 February, during which five Thai border patrol policemen were killed, and a rocket explosion in Ban Saensuk at Aranyaprathet District, Prachinburi Province, on 24 November last year which killed one Thai villager.

It also categorically denied the allegation that Thailand has employed chemical weapons, saying Thailand has no chemical weapons whatsoever.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIRA GANDHI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN UK

OW241915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] London, 24 March (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today expressed the hope that there would be peace and harmony in Bangladesh following today's military coup in DACCA.

She made it clear that India has no intention of interfering in Bangladesh. She said India believes that all countries in the region, especially those in its neighborhood, should be strong and stable and not give opportunities for outside intervention.

The Indian prime minister, who is on a 6-day official visit to Britain, made the statement at a press conference here today.

Asked about Indian's relations with its neighboring countries, Mrs Gandhi replied that India would try to maintain friendly relations with all countries including China and Pakistan.

On the world situation, she said two major problems "are threatening the world as a whole." "One is a threat of war with some kind of confrontation between East and West and the other is an economic one that is widening the gap between the developed and developing countries," she said.

Earlier this week, she said in a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television interview that India wants to lessen world tension and mobilize opinion to avoid a drift into war.

"The voices for peace are getting stronger and they are cutting across political affiliations and social strata. It is not just we alone who are being threatened. Europe is being threatened," she stated in the interview.

The Indian prime minister, who arrived here on 20 March, had talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher on world and regional issues two days ago. She is also here to inaugurate the festival of India.

The Indian Festival, which is now under way, features nearly 30 exhibitions of art, science, costume, films and folk dancing. Both Britain and India hope that it will help create a better relationship between the two countries and improve community relations in Britain, whose two million non-whites include many indians.

CSO: 4005/73

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUATEMALA'S NEW JUNTA TO CONSOLIDATE POWER

OW251018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 March (XINHUA)--Guatemala's new military junta abolished congress and suspended the constitution yesterday in a bid to consolidate its power following a victorious coup a day before, according to reports from Guatemala City.

In his early addresses (on broadcast and at a press conference), junta leader General Efraín Ríos Montt said the new regime "would guarantee respect for human rights" and provide "peace, work and security."

He called on the guerrillas to "stop subversion" and lay down their arms, or "we will take them away."

He promised to encourage foreign investment in Guatemala and to reinforce the nation's private sector.

He said he would give priority to international relations to put an end to the isolation of Guatemala, and hinted that the junta would look into the possibility of seeking assistance from the J.S. Guatemala halted American aid in 1977 for objecting to U.S. demand that human rights be improved in the country.

Montt promised elections to choose a new government, but set no date.

Guatemala City and the rest of the country were calm Wednesday night. It was reported that the opposition coalition of Christian-democrats and the national renewal party had held a press conference to declare support for the new junta. Other opposition parties have reportedly expressed similar support.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER--Beijing 13 March KYODO--Fu Hao, former Chinese ambassador to Japan, has succeeded Han Nianlong as vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, according to Japanese Embassy sources here. Fu will attend the third working-level consultation between the Chinese and Japanese Foreign Ministries, scheduled for 30 and 31 March in Tokyo. [Text] [OW130026 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 13 Mar 82]

IMPROVING U.S. RELATIONS--Tripoli, 23 March (XINHUA)--Libyan head of state Colonel Mu'ammur al-Gaddafi has expressed willingness to improve his country's relations with the United States. Addressing an extraordinary session of the ruling General People's Congress of Libya held here recently, al-Gaddafi said, "We have constantly expressed our readiness to open a dialogue with America, to sit down with them and discuss what sort of relations we can have with each other." He said his country desired to balance its relations with all powers and did not seek to create animosity with the United States. Al-Gaddafi also criticized the U.S. attitude towards Arabs and its alignment with Israel. He disclosed that West Germany, Romania, Belgium and Italy had all tried to mediate between Libya and the United States. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Libya last May and announced an embargo on oil imports from Libya this month, virtually cutting trade ties with Libya. [Text] [OW240742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 Mar 82]

RELATIONS WITH ARABS, ISRAEL--Cairo, 24 March (XINHUA)--President Husni Mubarak reiterated that Egypt welcomes restoration of relations with all the Arab states in an interview with Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today. Mubarak refrained from denying the report that his recent visit to Oman was in response to an initiative of Sultan Qabus to pave the way for the restoration of relations between Egypt and member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Nothing specific was agreed upon during the visit, Mubarak said. Mubarak stressed the need of seeking common ground between Egypt and the Arab countries before Egypt considers attending the forthcoming Arab summit. Mubarak said his proposed visit to Israel was likely to take place following Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai because circumstances were not adequate now for such a visit. Mubarak said a week ago that he would not visit Jerusalem because of differences with Israel over the city. He denied that Egypt would abrogate the Camp David accords and sever relations with Israel so as to return to the Arab nation. Egypt's relations with Israel could be useful "for easing tension between the

Arab countries and Israel and resolve differences between the two parties," he said. [Text] [OW251014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 25 Mar 82]

FIGHTING REPORTED IN WESTERN KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 25 March (XINHUA)--Fierce fighting was reported to have flared up again in Western Kampuchea yesterday as the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Democratic Kampuchean (DK) troops confronted each other near highway 502. It is the first heavy engagement between the two forces in about a week. The battle raged close to Kood Yai hamlet and highway 502 near Phnom Makhuen, opposite the Thai villages of Ban Saensuk and Ban Klong Nam Sai, about 17 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet in Prachinburi Province. A heavy exchange of fire was reported and the weapons used were said to include 107-mm rockets. Today's BANGKOK POST reported that two rockets, believed to have been fired by the Vietnamese, landed in Thai territory near Ban Klong Nam Sai. No one was injured as the villagers had sought shelter in bunkers when the battle began early yesterday afternoon. Meanwhile, it was reported that Kampuchean civilians collecting food supplies at Ban Nong Chan had seen Vietnamese troop reinforcements travelling in three-truck convoys along highway five. [Text] [OW251216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 25 Mar 82]

ARMED FORCES MODERNIZED--New Delhi, 23 March (XINHUA)--India has revised its defence plan in a bid to modernize its armed forces to meet the changes in the "security environment." This was revealed in an annual defence report made public by the Indian Government today for parliament debate. According to the report, the major thrust of the revised defence plan will be to improve the army's firepower, mobility and night fighting capacity. In the sphere of armour, a programme is in hand to enhance tanks' mechanical power fighting potential. The present anti-tank capability is being strengthened by the introduction of a "new anti-tank missile system." The report revealed that several projects have been taken up for modernizing the artillery equipment. Evaluation of various foreign equipment is now being carried out. The report stated that the finalisation of an agreement with West Germany for new submarines "is a landmark" for the Indian Navy. The air force has acquired a number of modern weapons to improve its combat capacity. [Text] [OW230824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 23 Mar 82]

AID PLAN TO CONGRESS SUBMITTED--Washington, 17 March (XINHUA)--President Reagan today signed and submitted to congress his "Caribbean Basin Initiative" to aid Caribbean countries to face what he termed "a crisis of unprecedented proportions." The initiative, put forward by the president last 24 February at an organisation of American states meeting, contains three elements: one-way free trade into the U.S., incentives to invest in the Caribbean countries and emergency economic aid. It includes an extra 350 million dollars of American aid on top of the 475 million dollars already voted for the region. He requested approval for a total of 664 million dollars aid to Caribbean nations in 1983. In a cover letter to his Caribbean package, Reagan said, "the economic, political and security challenges in the Caribbean basin are formidable." The crisis there is "real and acute" which the U.S. cannot "afford to ignore," the president said. Testifying for Reagan's plan before a congressional subcommittee, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said today that the president's program was necessary "to advance our national interests" in the

basin region and was designed to "protect our strategic and economic interests in the area." The assistant secretary indicated U.S. military aid would continue along with economic assistance. [Text] [OW181355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Mar 82]

SUZUKI PLEDGES TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE--Tokyo, 22 March (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said today that he was determined to bring Japan's defense capability up to the level set forth in the national defence programme outline as soon as possible, according to a KYODO report. Mr Suzuki made the statement while speaking to the graduate cadets of the Japanese Defence Academy at Yokosuka near Tokyo. The outline, adopted in 1976, said that Japan should maintain a posture of full vigilance during peacetime and cope effectively with limited and small-scale aggression. Mr Suzuki said that in the unstable and grave international situation, it was difficult for a single country to maintain its security alone. He stressed the importance of the Japan-U.S. security setup. He pointed out that a comprehensive security policy is necessary. Soichiro Ito, director general of the defence agency, mentioned the Soviet military build-up in the near east and said that Japan was "exerting its utmost to increase the defence capability to the level set forth in the defence programme outline at the earliest possible date." [Text] [OW221252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 22 Mar 82]

PROTEST NOTED--Pyongyang, 24 March (XINHUA)--The Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) yesterday lodged a protest with the United States and South Korea against their military provocations and weapons shipment into the Panmunjom joint security area, according to a KCNA report. It said that the South Korean troops committed provocations against the northern part of Kovea by firing several rounds of bullets in the western sector of the military demarcation line at 9:05 hours on 23 March, at around 9:00 hours the same day, the U.S. troops brought a machinegun and an automatic rifle into the U.S. post northwest of the joint security area. Through a telephone call, the report said, the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC notified the enemy side to the MAC notified the enemy side of the above-mentioned facts and demanded that they take responsible measures to avert the recurrence of similar provocations which may cause an armed conflict between the two sides, and immediately take out of the joint security area weapons that have been brought in. [Text] [OW241322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 24 Mar 82]

USSR SPYING--Manila, 17 March (XINHUA)--The Philippine newspaper EVENING EXPRESS today warned of a closer watch by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Soviet subversion in the Southeast Asian region. Recalling recently exposed spy cases in the ASEAN states of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, the editorial said "these are merely scratches on the surface of a problem which goes much deeper. There is growing concern over Soviet activities in ASEAN, and justifiably so." "A large espionage network is active in this region, and for this reason, surveillance on the activities of Soviet diplomats has been stepped up," the editorial said. The editorial pointed out that "although Soviet embassies are grossly overstaffed, the cloud of doubt should not rest solely over the diplomatic community. Foreign correspondents, import-export agents and airline representatives should also be carefully screened by the host government." "Third world countries are in general very much aware of the danger of spies and subversives.

As Russia tries to expand its influence in this region, vigilance should be encouraged. It is hoped that prompt action by the governments of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia has not gone unnoticed," the editorial concluded. [Text] [OW171721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NUCLEAR LIMITATION TALKS RECESS--Geneva, 17 March (XINHUA)--The U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe have recessed until 2 months later, according to a press communique issued at the end of yesterday's meeting here between the two delegations. The communique says the two delegations will consult with their governments on the questions under negotiation. Earlier, a senior U.S. official said the Western allies are "concerned and somewhat alarmed" about the continuing Soviet SS-20 missiles buildup in Europe. He hinted that this is the main cause to the postponement of the talks. [Text] [OW180214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 18 Mar 82]

MISSILE TEST NEGOTIATIONS--Ottawa, 18 March (XINHUA)--Canada and the United States are currently holding negotiations for an agreement that would permit the Americans to use a Canadian test range to test their new weapons systems, including cruise missiles. External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan indicated yesterday that the Canadian Government approved in principle late last year to begin negotiations for such an agreement. The minister added that he knew of no problems in the talks now under way for the United States to test its new weapons at Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range, which lies just north of Cold Lake, about 260 kilometres northeast of Edmonton. A spokesman for the external affairs department said last week that by allowing U.S. tests Canada would be making a contribution to the NATO alliance and might even be providing "an added incentive" to the Soviet Union for negotiating an arms reduction in the future. Defense Department officials said that any test of cruise missiles at the Canadian range would be unarmed. [Text] [OW190717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 19 Mar 82]

POLISH JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED--Warsaw, 20 March (XINHUA)--The Polish Journalists' Association, suspended since martial law was imposed in the country last December, was dissolved by the Polish authorities today. Mayor of Warsaw Gen (Mieczyslaw Debicki) said that since the extraordinary congress in 1980 the association had embarked on undertakings "conducive to the dismantling of state and social institutions of public information." [Text] [OW201616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 20 Mar 82]

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION FOUNDED--Warsaw, 20 March (XINHUA)--A new Journalists' Association was founded here Saturday following the dissolution earlier in the day of the former Polish Journalists' Association. The new organization, named the Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland, supports the policy of the martial law authorities and "disassociates itself from the irresponsible activities of some leaders of the former association." According to the Polish News Agency PAP, (Klemens Krzyzagorski) was elected president of the new association. [Text] [OW211259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 21 Mar 82]

WARSAW PACT ENDS MILITARY EXERCISE--Warsaw, 19 March (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact ended its week-long military exercises in Poland today, according to press reports here. The maneuvers, involving Polish, Soviet and East German units, were observed by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the

Warsaw Pact forces. Codenamed "Friendship '82," the operations were commanded by Polish Deputy Defense Minister General Eugeniusz Molczyk. The Polish Press Agency PAP quoted the Polish general as saying the exercises had demonstrated the highest calibre of military know-how, dedication and discipline. They were "an expression of internationalism and brotherhood-in-arms of socialist countries," he said at a closed staff meeting. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the military council for national salvation and government prime minister, viewed the exercises yesterday. Also participating [in] the operations was General Heinz Hoffman, defense minister of the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [OW200811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 20 Mar 82]

EEC CUTS IMPORTS--Brussels, 16 March (XINHUA)--The Council of the European Community approved yesterday import cuts on 58 Soviet products as a protest over the Polish situation. The cuts take effect today and will apply until the end of this year. As a result, Soviet exports to the European community will be reduced by just over 1 percent. Last month, the EEC Commission had suggested a 3.5 percent cut on about 100 products. Council sources said the cuts approved represented about 120 million U.S. dollars in value, Soviet exports to the European community was about 11 billion U.S. dollars in 1980. Imports from the Soviet Union will be cut by 25 percent from 1980 levels for those products currently entering the EEC freely and by 50 percent from the level for those on which controls already apply. [Text] [OW161423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 16 Mar 82]

SESSION CALLS FOR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS--United Nations, 16 March (XINHUA)--The 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly which resumed this afternoon had called on member countries to provide additional financial contributions to the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees. The Assembly was acting on recommendations of a special report presented by the working group on the financing of UNRWA this afternoon. The resumed session is expected to take up other questions including the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (north-south negotiations) and the financing of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). President of the Assembly Ismat T. Kittani of Iraq said a judge of the international court of justice would be elected on 19 March to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge (Abd al-Erian) of Egypt. The 36th session was suspended on 18 December last year following a 3-month debate on more than 130 agenda items. [Text] [OW170724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 17 Mar 82]

ERSHAD DISCUSSES DOMESTIC GOALS--Dacca, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Bangladesh, declared Wednesday that democracy would be restored and general elections would be held in the country as soon as possible. Addressing the nation over radio and television, General Ershad said that a civilian would be nominated as president of the country who would discharge responsibilities as head of the state and that a council of advisors would be formed to assist him. "Our aim is to create a healthy political atmosphere in which there will be no obstacle towards the growth of democracy and the nation will not be plunged into crisis time and again," he added.

Referring to his new economic order, Ershad said that the goals of such an order would be to curb price hikes, remove the food crisis on an emergency basis and reduce dependence on external assistance. Condemning corruption as the "national enemy," Ershad stressed that the entire strength of martial law would be employed against it with an iron hand. He said that many demonstrations and strikes had been organized in the past in the name of labor movements and politics which had a harmful effect. Therefore, he emphatically pointed out, such activities "would no longer be tolerated" and "all political activities and demonstrations are banned." A curfew has been in force in the metropolitan city of Dacca from 9 pm to 5 am under an official announcement yesterday. [Text] [OW251645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 25 Mar 82]

MARCOS RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA--Manila, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--President F.E. Marcos of the Philippines said today that his visit to Saudi Arabia strengthened bilateral relations. Upon his return from a 3-day state visit to Saudi Arabia, Marcos said at the airport that he and Saudi leaders discussed such matters as manpower development and training services and technical and economic exchanges. He said "the highlight" of the talks was the signing of an air transport agreement. Flag carriers of the two countries will operate flights between the two countries when the agreement is put into effect in coming June. Marcos said the situation in the southern Philippines "has been a matter of keen interest to Saudi Arabia." Both governments also agreed on supporting several programs to develop Muslim communities there, he said. Referring to international issues, Marcos said he assured Saudi leaders that the Philippines supports Saudi Arabia's peace plan for the Middle East. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia cited in the talks efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to help resolve the situation in Kampuchea and establish better regional economic cooperation, Marcos said. Marcos' visit to Saudi Arabia marked the first time a Philippine head of state visited a Middle East country. [Text] [OW251605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 25 Mar 82]

HAIG SENDS DEPUTY TO CUBA--Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--A personal deputy to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr recently visited Cuba, according to a report Wednesday from Washington, D.C., by CBS television network. CBS concluded that the deputy's Cuban visit is an indication that Washington is trying to solve the Central American crisis and stop arm supplies to the Salvadorean guerrillas. President Ronald Reagan's administration has accused Cuba of sending arms to the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador. A separate report said U.S. State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer announced Wednesday that the Reagan administration "appreciated" Mexican President Lopez Portillo's effort to mitigate the tension in Central America. At the same time, Fischer said, the U.S. Government would try to resolve its conflicts with some of the region's countries through bilateral forms. In February, Portillo made a proposal in Nicaragua for a peaceful solution of the crisis in Central America and the Caribbean region. Mexican foreign secretary met Haig and leaders of Cuba and Nicaragua some time ago. [Text] [OW251554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 25 Mar 82]

ARAB LEAGUE RAPS U.S.--Tunis, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States has been taken to task by high officials of the Arab League meeting here since yesterday for its continued support to Israel in the Middle East confrontation. In a statement released to the press today, Adnane Omrane, deputy secretary general of the league's Committee for Political Affairs, condemned all countries, the U.S. in particular, for assisting the Zionist entity. He said his committee had decided to call for greater efforts to be made at various UN bodies, especially the Security Council which is debating the problem, to support the Arab people in occupied territories. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in his opening address yesterday at the 77th Arab League Council meeting demanded an immediate halt of United States' unconditional and unlimited assistance to Israel. This would force the Zionist entity to submit itself to international aspirations and abide by international law. He also demanded that the U.S. change its policy towards the Arab world to make its acts conform to international justice. The council meeting, which will continue tomorrow, will have on its agenda relations between the U.S. and Libya, and the proposed meeting of the Political Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe scheduled for May in Jerusalem. [Text] [OW261302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 26 Mar 82]

TURKEY CALLS BREZHNEV PROPOSAL 'UNBELIEVABLE'--Ankara, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--A reliable political source in Ankara said "(Soviet Union President Leonid) Brezhnev's proposal for freezing the deployment of SS-20 missiles in Europe is unbelievable," according to reports here today. The source said, "The Soviet Union enjoys priority in deploying medium-range missiles. To freeze the number of missiles means to maintain the priority of the Soviet Union in Europe. Something important is to decrease the number of the missiles, but not to freeze the number." These missiles will still be a threat to Europe even if they are transferred from Europe to Soviet territories, he added. [Text] [OW241857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 24 Mar 82]

APPOINTMENT OF BANGLADESH ADVISERS--Dacca, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Bangladesh chief martial law administrator General Hussain Mohammad Ershad appointed a three-member council to assist him, Bangladesh Radio announced yesterday. The three advisers include the two deputy chief martial law administrators Chief of Staff of the Air Force Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud and Chief of Staff of the Navy Rear Admiral Mahmud Ali Khan with the former in charge of energy and mineral resources and the latter in charge of transport and communications. The third adviser is Attorney General K.A. Bakr who received the ministries of law, land administration and reforms. General Ershad will himself hold charge of the other portfolios until more advisers are appointed. The martial law administration also announced new regulations prescribing the death penalty for corrupt practices and possession of illegal arms. Major newspapers such as the BANGLADESH OBSERVER, THE MORNING POST and THE NATIONS carried editorials or comments today to welcome the imposition of the martial law, terming it as a "timely action" "in the best interest of the nation." [Text] [OW261424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 26 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

THOROUGH NEGATION OF 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Zhang Shuguang Talks on Experience in Policy Implementation Work in Zhangjiakou Region: The Key To Returning to Order from Disorder Lies in Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Staff reporter Ma Yunshan [7456 0061 1472] recently interviewed the first secretary of the regional party committee, Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], on the policy implementation situation in the Zhangjiakou region. He said: Summing up our work after the Hebei work conference, we have mainly grasped the following four points:

1. We are rectifying our line, improving our understanding, and clearly setting forth our goals. In the implementation of policies in the Zhangjiakou region in the past, some say all policies were implemented, but some say they were not implemented at all; concerning readjustment of the leadership, some say so and so was "a person with three personalities," but some say he was a "successor." The reason is that all our understanding was not unified by the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Thus we first criticized the "two whatevers" through launching a discussion on the question of the criterion for testing truth, totally negated the "cultural revolution," opened up "leftist" taboo areas, and unified the thinking and ideology of the leaders at various levels. This made the solution of the many problems far easier. Rectifying "the unjust cases of Hu, Ge and Jie" was a salient example. Comrade Hu Kaiming [7170 7030 2494] was in the past criticized by Chairman Mao, who said that Hu Kaiming is not enlightened [as his name suggests]." More than 20 years of practice have proved that the views expressed by Comrade Hu Kaiming at the time were correct. If we failed to insist on practice as the only criterion for testing truth, failed to set ourselves free from the constraint of the "two whatevers," failed to recognize Chairman Mao's mistakes in his late years, and failed to totally negate the "cultural revolution," then it would be impossible for us to make clear the cardinal questions of right and wrong and to thoroughly rectify the cases of Comrade Hu Kaiming and others. Although the provincial and regional party committees rectified the cases of Comrade Hu Kaiming and others in the past and arranged jobs for them, the vast ranks of cadres and the masses never distinguished right from wrong ideologically and politically and never distinguished the scientific system

of Mao Zedong Thought from Chairman Mao's mistakes in his late years; in addition, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques pushed "leftist" mistakes to the extreme during the "cultural revolution" and therefore still regarded what Comrade Hu Kaiming and others worked on as erroneous. The degree of this influence was very deep and its duration was long, so that when the production responsibility system was put into practice in agriculture, many people still turned pale at the mere mention of it and could hardly take any steps. After "the unjust cases of Hu, Ge and Jie" were rectified this time, everybody ideologically and politically set aside disorder and returned to order; only then did everybody dare to forthrightly declare that what Comrades Hu Kaiming, Ge Qi [5514 0796] and Jie Feng [6043 1496] worked on in the past was correct and that the criticism launched against them was erroneous. The implementation of the production responsibility system in agriculture served to make it possible for us to suit measures to local conditions, seek truth from facts, and adapt to the wishes of the masses. Today, the responsibility system of linking remuneration to production in agriculture has already been put into effect in 98.8 percent of the entire region.

2. We are relying on the masses, getting the whole party to take action, and getting all the people mobilized. Comrade Zhang Shuguang said: In implementing policies, the Zhangjiakou regional party committee changed its past approach of relying merely on a few persons in the special-case group to pursue the cases in a forlorn manner; instead, basing itself on the opinions of the masses, it has now put those old comrades who exhibit empathy, whose stand has proved to be firm and clear-cut, whose workstyle has been forthright, and who enjoy prestige among the masses into the leading groups charged with the implementation of policies; at the same time it has also strengthened the operational organs charged with such implementation of policies. Cadres taking responsibility for implementing policies now number more than 7,000 in the whole region. These cadres now turn the party's policies over to the masses, educate and mobilize the masses with these policies, make it clear that rectifying the unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation is not just intended to solve the problem of one person or several persons but to achieve the goal of "rectifying one case, educating thousands." In the process of implementing these policies, we not only emphasize directly conducting investigation and study, convening forums, receiving letters and visitors, and doing our best to rectify such unjust, false and erroneous cases in the manner of seeking truth from facts, but, more importantly, we aim at mobilizing the masses and launching general discussions through rectifying major unjust, false and erroneous cases with great fanfare in order to educate everybody through summing up our historical experiences and lessons. In Liu Tuo's [0491 6995] case, we not only rectified it for him personally but also carried out education among the vast ranks of the masses on the elimination of the remnant poison of bourgeois factionalism. Several comrades said at the rectification meeting that, no matter to which faction they belonged, people were all instigated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques; the rebel activities were erroneous. They all indicated their determination to overcome factionalism, enhance party character, and unite together to work on the four modernizations. The effects

were very good. The masses were mobilized, and problems which had been regarded as difficult to solve were smoothly solved.

3. The leaders take action personally, the first secretary handles matters himself, and secretaries in charge all take up matters concretely. Both the first secretary and the second secretary of the Zhangjiakou regional party committee have personally undertaken policy implementation work. When the first policy implementation work conference was convened in this region at the end of September 1981, Comrade Zhang Shuguang personally presided over it and helped everybody to analyze and solve problems, thereby turning the work conference into a meeting that trained the core cadres. Comrades attending the meeting both rectified their ideological line and learned the necessary working methods so that their confidence in doing a good job in policy implementation was also strengthened. Comrade Zhang Shuguang maintained that it is very important that leaders of party committees at the various levels take a firm and clear-cut stand and show great determination; they should establish the confidence of the vast ranks of the cadres and masses in policy implementation and return to order from disorder by concrete actions. He said: Apart from the number one and number two persons, our regional party committee has three secretaries taking concrete charge of policy implementation. They enjoy both their respective offices and powers and with respect to questions of policy implementation they can all follow the guiding ideology determined by the regional party committee, base themselves on actual conditions, and rap the gavel and make decisions; this has changed the previous way of waiting for the first secretary to indicate a stand on everything and has helped both to demonstrate everybody's wisdom and accelerate the speed in solving problems.

4. The methods are appropriate, the key points are made salient, and the steps are steady and proper. Comrade Zhang Shuguang expressed the view that the 10 years of turmoil and many political movements long perpetrated under "leftist" guidance have resulted in a large number of unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation; problems that should have been solved have piled into heaps and mountains. If no distinction is made between what is serious and what is not, what is urgent and what is not, and all of them are grasped indiscriminately, then none of these problems can be properly solved. The Zhangjiakou regional party committee has summed up the experiences and lessons of its past policy implementation work, has taken the rectification of the unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation resulting from the "cultural revolution" and from previous political movements as the key point in its earlier stage of work, and has let the organizational departments, discipline inspection departments and letter and visit handling departments take the historical, old cases and problems in other aspects as their daily work, to be solved according to their respective authorization. This has served to concentrate their energy and accelerate the speed of policy implementation. During the past 2 months, the whole region convened 3,647 rectification meetings to set straight the cases of 36,047 persons; 2,030 repetitious and overlooked cases were also discovered, of which 1,599 cases have been fully rectified and 57 cases have been partially rectified. In the meantime, some units also enforced a retroactive review by examining 20,257

cases, cutting off the tails left in 13,984 cases among them, and changing excessively serious or unreasonable punishments in 2,349 cases. Through the rectification of these unjust, false and erroneous cases, a contingent of ringleaders instigating such unjust, false and erroneous cases and personnel that needed to be readjusted were also exposed; this served to establish a foundation for the next stage of work. At present, along with the penetrating development of the return to order from disorder ideologically and politically, the focus of policy implementation work of this region has also shifted to a return to order from disorder in administrative structure and economic policy.

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CS0: 4005/630

PARTY AND STATE

FIFTH JIANGXI CONGRESS SESSION TO CONVENE 22 MARCH

OW211445 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress closed on 19 February after 4 days in session.

Yang Shangkui, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, were present.

The plenary meeting on the morning of 16 February unanimously adopted a resolution by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress to convene the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress.

On the afternoon of 19 February, the plenary meeting unanimously adopted a resolution by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress to approve the regulations on tree planting on a voluntary basis drafted by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government. It also approved the provisional regulations on appointments and dismissals in the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress as well as appointments and dismissals.

During the meeting, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and those attending as observers heard a briefing and explanations by (Li Yu), director of the provincial state farms and land reclamation department, on tree planting in the province and the regulations on tree planting on a voluntary basis drafted by the provincial people's government.

After an enthusiastic discussion, they unanimously held: The resolution adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC to carry out a nationwide voluntary tree-planting campaign is a major measure to cover the country with trees, tackle problems concerning mountains and rivers, protect and improve the ecological environment and bring benefit to posterity. It is also an important aspect in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. The governments at various levels and the people throughout the province should positively respond to the NPC's call and conscientiously implement the regulations adopted by this meeting. They should take prompt action

and carry out the voluntary tree-planting campaign extensively and persistently. Every person and household should plant trees. Men and women, old and young, should protect trees and forests in order to cover Jiangxi with trees.

During the meeting, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and those attending as observers made a number of good suggestions on how to do a good job in voluntary tree planting in the province.

Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Zhaorong, vice governor of the province; Liu Bin, president of the provincial people's higher court; (Hu Lifeng), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the concerned departments of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of the standing committees of 14 county and district people's congresses.

The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress decided to convene the 4th Session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress in Nanchang on 22 March 1982.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COURTESY MONTH

OW270051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--The Tianjin municipal CCP Committee and people's government yesterday issued a circular on launching the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. The circular asks party and government leading organs at all levels to take ideological education as the central link and mobilize all people in the municipality to actively plunge themselves into the activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes, establish new social ethics and eliminate public nuisances in order to bring about a fundamental improvement in party style, social ethics and social order.

The circular asks people throughout the municipality to carry out three tasks and two kinds of activities. The first task is to launch a spring patriotic health movement and an all-people obligatory tree-planting drive. The second is to launch activities to promote civilized production and courteous service, so that there may be a further improvement in the production environment, service and public order. The third is to extensively organize young people to learn from Lei Feng, perform good deeds, establish new ethics and eliminate public nuisances. The two kinds of activities are the activities of the municipal-wide "health day" on 2 March and the activities of the "tree-planting day" on 12 March.

The circular asks CCP and CYL members and government cadres to set an example for the masses. Leading cadres, in particular, should actively take part in the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. They should set strict demands on themselves in order to set an example for citizens and young people. All CCP and CYL organizations should incorporate the "five stresses and four beauties" into their organizational life.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG LEADER AT CIVILITY CAMPAIGN RALLY

SK280845 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] This afternoon Harbin municipality held its first all-people decorum and courtesy month radio-television rally. The rally was held at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall.

Attending the rally were leading party, government and army leaders of the province and Harbin Municipality, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, (Wang Zhao), Zhao Xingyuan, (Huang Hao) and (Guo Xingchuan). Also present were Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, vice governors of the provincial people's government, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, Standing Committee members of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, deputy mayors of the municipal people's government, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee and leading comrades of the Harbin railway bureau, Songhuajiang prefecture, colleges and universities in Harbin, mass organizations and departments concerned. Wang Huacheng, secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and mayor, presided over today's rally. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, addressed the rally.

(Zhu Baoshan), vice chairman of the Harbin Municipal Trade Union Council, addressed the rally on behalf of the Trade Union Council, the municipal CYL Committee and municipal Women's Federation. (Zhu Zhi), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed locally.

CSO: 4005/692

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS MEETING ON CRIME

OW120542 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on 26 February attended by members of the party committees of the various departments, commissions and other units directly under the provincial government. The meeting drew up new plans for cracking down on criminal activities.

Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

On the suggestion of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, drew up a plan to mobilize provincial-level organizations in cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field. He said that criminal activities in the economic field must be cracked down because this directly concerns the life and death of the party and state.

In order to resolutely crack down on criminal activities in the economic field, the provincial CCP Committee must continue to concentrate on two key areas--the provincial-level organizations and Wenzhou Municipality. It must handle, group-by-group and in a planned way, those serious criminal cases that involve collusion between Chinese and foreigners and between higher and lower levels. Meanwhile, the provincial CCP Committee has called on the various departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and the party organizations, especially the leading members of the units directly under the provincial government to enhance their enthusiasm, investigate problems in the economic field and resolutely punish those who have committed crimes in this field. Crimes involving any person, department or unit must be thoroughly investigated. The provincial CCP Committee will hold any other party committee responsible if it winks at or tolerates criminality in the areas under its jurisdiction. The leading comrades of various units must uphold party spirit and ensure success in cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field.

CSO: 4005/692

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU SPEAKS ON CIVILITY-MONTH

SK011300 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, in order to launch a mammoth and down-to-earth all-people decorum and courtesy campaign throughout the province, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a broadcasting and television mobilization rally on the evening of 28 February. Yu Ke, governor of the province, presided over the rally. Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a mobilization speech on launching the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: This is the first all-people decorum and courtesy month. Both urban and rural areas must swing into action to create momentum and proceed from solving problems of an unclean environment, social disorder and poor service to comprehensively carry out the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign so as to open up a new avenue for building socialist spiritual civilization and promoting socialist material civilization.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: The CCP Central Committee has urged us to grasp both socialist material and spiritual civilizations in 1982 and to score outstanding achievements. The two civilizations are inseparable. Material civilization can enrich spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization can promote material civilization. Therefore, doing a good job in this month's all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign will not only improve social practices and carry forward the fine traditions of the Chinese nation, but also enhance the people's spirit and promote socialist undertakings.

Launching the decorum and courtesy month campaign is a further development of the years of the emulate Lei Feng campaign and a further development of last year's five stresses and four beauties campaign. The decorum and courtesy month campaign enriches the content in building spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should consider this campaign as an important component in building socialist spiritual civilization in our province and conscientiously do a good job in this regard this year. We should start from improving sanitation, straightening out social order and improving service and educating the broad masses of cadres and the people to pay attention to sanitation and observe public order, to become a people who have ideals, a

sense of morality and good manners, who observe disciplines, are progressive and diligent in work and who have revolutionary spirit, noble character and a high standard of civilization.

Since its third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has attached great importance to the building of spiritual civilization and given it an important place in socialist modernization. This year, the CCP Central Committee designated the building of the two civilizations as our party's most important task. The current decorum and courtesy month campaign is definitely an important step and effective measure for implementing the CCP Central Committee's call for building spiritual civilization. Therefore, we must arouse adequate interest in party organizations and people's governments at all levels. Leading comrades should personally take charge, organize departments concerned to execute well-conceived programs and detailed plans, strengthen supervision and investigation and ensure that the work is done in an effective and down-to-earth manner from beginning to end.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: To do a good job in the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign, first of all, it is necessary to do a good job in sanitation and in beautifying the environment. Large and middle-sized cities and county seats, in particular, should carry out clean-up activities in a big way. It is necessary to organize party, government and army organs, the masses and students to remove garbage on streets and improve environmental sanitation. Downtown areas, stations, theaters, markets, [words indistinct] catering and service units should live up to being clean, neat and beautiful. Second, it is necessary to promote social ethics, straighten out public order, boost the moral practices of respecting the old and supporting the young and educate the masses to observe laws and discipline, to take good care of public property, flowers, plants and trees, to voluntarily maintain order in public places, resolutely stop traffic violations and attack criminals for creating disturbances and carrying out sabotage activities. Third, it is necessary to improve service and raise service quality. Fourth, it is necessary to do a good job in afforestation in order to beautify the environment in a timely manner. We should actively respond to the call of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress to make all necessary preparations in material supply and organizational work so as to fulfill afforestation task with guaranteed quality and quantity.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphasized: In order to do a good job in the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign throughout the province, party organizations and governments at all levels must genuinely strengthen leadership and make a success of organization and implementation. First, they must draw up proper plans, make concrete demands and carry out effective measures in accordance with the spirit of Comrade Zhou Ziyang's speech and the circular of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department and in light of their local realities. Leading organs and cadres at all levels should set an example, take the lead and play the role of models. Second, they should grasp the work in key municipalities, counties and suburbs. Changchun, Jilin, Siping, Yanji, Dunhua and Tumen municipalities, Jian County and a few tourist areas are designated as key areas in our province. Each locality should designate its own key areas. Third, they should conduct supervision and

investigation, commend the advanced and help and stimulate the backward. Fourth, they should pay attention to summing up experiences, setting up examples and publicizing them in a timely manner. Fifth, they should give full play to the role of the CYL and the Young Pioneers as vanguards. Sixth, they should conduct propaganda work in a big way.

In the decorum and courtesy month campaign, we should master the key link of ideological education, successfully publicize the significance and tasks of this campaign and make sure that every family and every individual understands them. All local newspapers, publications, radio and television stations, literary and art organizations, art galleries and posters and other media should work in close coordination to enrich and enliven the propaganda work. Throughout the campaign, we should promote industrial and agricultural production and other work. In the campaign month, we should divert the creativity and enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people to production and various work activities and encourage them to work hard to increase production and strive to fulfill various tasks for this year with great results.

Also attending the mobilization rally were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of the provincial people's court, the provincial procuratorate, various departments under provincial organs and [words indistinct] and leading comrades of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

JIN MING TALKS ON CIVILITY, COURTESY DRIVE

HK100228 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Radio and TV speech by Jin Ming, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, on carrying out "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities]

[Excerpts] Comrades: In accordance with the decision of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, the general office of the CCP Central Committee has recently transmitted the reports made by some units, including the Propaganda Department of the central authorities, on penetratingly carrying out "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities. The reports provide that March in every year be an "all-people civility and courtesy month." The people and the cadres in our province have expressed fervent support for this important decision and actively responded to and taken part in these activities.

Our province is situated on the periphery of the capital. Whether or not we do civility and courtesy activities well has a direct influence on the capital and the whole province. Therefore, we must strengthen unity and with one heart and one mind do well in carrying out the activities of the first "all-people civility and courtesy month" this year. In accordance with the instruction of the central authorities, we must chiefly grasp well three things in this year's "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities, namely: eliminating dirt, disorder and discourtesy.

In order to eliminate dirt, we must mobilize all walks of life and trades and everyone to do well in environmental sanitation.

In order to eliminate disorder, we must tidy up public order, strengthen social order management and formulate explicit regulations and systems. We must lay stress on grasping well order at stations, wharves, main streets, tourist areas, cinemas, playgrounds, gymnasiums, hospitals, markets and other public places. Meanwhile, we must tidy up the appearance of the cities and replace the outdated slogans and picture posters with those which reflect the civility and courtesy drive.

In order to eliminate discourtesy, we must seriously solve the problems of the service attitude and service quality of work personnel in the commercial and service trades and in the public health, public security, communications

and post and telecommunications departments. We must mobilize the cadres, staff members and workers, particularly young staff members and workers, young people, juveniles and students, to learn from Lei Feng and to do good things. Moreover, in the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities, we must do well in planting trees, afforestation and growing flowers and grass to patinate and beautify the environment.

Carrying out the "five stresses and four beautifuls" and "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities is actually mass ideological education work. We must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and socialist morality to arm people's minds, strengthen socialist moral and ideological cultivation and through the strength of public opinion and ideological and political work, enable the people to establish long-range ideals. We must also conduct education in patriotism, socialism and collectivism. The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently held a provincial rally of model workers. These model workers are the creators of material and spiritual civilization. We must learn from their lofty characters on a large scale. CCP committees and governments at all levels must take practical and specific measures to launch the drive to compare ourselves with, learn from and catch up with the model workers. Under the premise of the key link of firmly grasping ideological education, we must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and carry out the civility and courtesy month activities in various forms. We must continue to organize learn-from Lei Feng groups, red-scarf service groups and youth service groups to serve households enjoying the five guarantees, sick and disabled people, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel and households in difficulties. We must organize middle and primary school students to set up supervision posts in streets and to publicize sanitation and traffic regulations.

"Five stresses and four beautifuls" work is long-term and arduous work. We must regularly carry out activities and establish a management system so that the "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities and its management system can constantly develop and be perfected. The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government demand that departments at all levels of the party and the government strengthen leadership over the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities. They must assign special people to take charge of this work, make unified arrangements and formulate feasible and specific measures. Organs at all levels of the party and the government, state cadres, particularly leading cadres, party members and CYL members must resolutely implement the instruction of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee in these activities, play their exemplary and vanguard role and set examples for the people. After the conclusion of the "all-people civility and courtesy month," we must do well in supervision, assessment and comparison work, set up typical examples, sum up experience and further develop the "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities more penetratingly and solidly.

Comrades, the first "all-people civility and courtesy month" has come. Let us plunge into these significant activities wholeheartedly and in a down-to-earth manner. Let us make new contributions toward the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Comrades of all urban and rural areas and enterprises: Best wishes for great achievements in the civility and courtesy month.

Thank you all.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ON UNITED FRONT WORK

OW170645 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Report on speech by First Secretary Chen Guodong at Shanghai Municipal United Work Conference 24 February-3 March--date of speech not given]

[Excerpts] All the comrades attending the Shanghai Municipal Conference on United Front Work have unanimously pointed out: For a long time to come, the United Front will remain a magic wand of our party and will still possess tremendous vitality. Without the cooperation and support of the broad masses of comrades outside our party, it would be simply impossible for us to fulfill the three major tasks. The main deviation in United Front Work at present is "leftist" instead of rightist. Furthermore, the tasks for United Front Work from now on will be even more arduous than ever.

The conference on United Front Work was called by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee from 24 February to 2 March. All the participants discussed the guidelines of the recently held national conference on United Front Work and the speeches by Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out in his speech: The speeches delivered by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee at the national conference on United Front Work have theoretically elaborated the basic problems of our United Front Work during the new historical period and have also correctly laid down the major tasks for our United Front Work in the future. Since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, a vivid situation has gradually developed on our united front. However, the masses of comrades on various fronts of work have not yet fully realized the great significance of United Front Work during the new historical period. Moreover, some comrades still do not fully understand the meaning of United Front Work. In short, the left-deviationist influence and other unnecessary worries have not yet been completely eliminated among these comrades. This had something to do with the lack of efforts on our part to publicize and study the party's strategic policies on United Front Work. This also reminds us that we must make greater efforts to study and better understand the line, principles and policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session, to further eliminate the influence of the erroneous left-deviationist thinking and to guard against any tendency that may divorce us from the four fundamental principles. Only by doing so will we be able to politically maintain our close ties with the party Central Committee.

Comrade Chen Guodong said: There is a considerably large number of nonparty personnel in Shanghai compared with other cities in our country. Inspired by patriotism, they support our party and socialism. Many of them are well educated and have professional skills of their own while others have made inventions and creations and played leading roles on different work fronts. Therefore, they represent an important force in the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country. By doing a good job in our own work, we will definitely be able to play a more effective role in arousing all positive factors and in pushing forward the four modernizations and the task of returning Taiwan to the motherland. Doing a good job in United Front Work is definitely not an expedient measure for United Front Work itself represents an important strategic policy. As long as there are different classes, the Communist Party will continue to cooperate with non-party personnel through the United Front Work. United Front Work is not only the responsibility of United Front Work departments. Party committees at all levels and the entire body of party members, especially the principal leading comrades of the party committees and governments, must pay attention to United Front Work and do an even better job in it.

Touching on the question of adequately dealing with intellectuals, Comrade Chen Guodong said: Intellectuals represent an important, indispensable force in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Intellectuals are needed in making revolution, and more intellectuals are urgently needed in accomplishing the four modernizations. The overwhelming majority of our United Front Work deals with intellectuals, and a comparatively large number of intellectuals is concentrated in Shanghai. Therefore, doing a good job in the work regarding intellectuals is of great significance. However, there are some comrades who still do not fully understand the position and role of intellectuals in the new historic period and who even harbor some prejudice against intellectuals. We must realize the fine qualities of intellectuals--their devotion to the motherland, the party and socialism and their willingness to accomplish the four modernizations. At present, we must ideologically strengthen our leadership over intellectuals, continue to implement the policy on intellectuals, adequately handle the question countryside, fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals and give full play to the wisdoms and talents of intellectuals so as to strive for still better results in a short period of time.

While summing up the achievements of United Front Work, all the comrades pointed out that over the past 5 years, especially since the party's third plenary session, the United Front Work in Shanghai has, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, done a good job in implementing the line, principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee and made advances in various fields. Nonparty personnel have ease of mind, closer ties have been established politically between the party and the people from all walks of life and a new prospect full of vitality has appeared on the united front.

CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

'TIANJIN RIBAO' URGES LEARNING FROM ZHOU ENLAI

HK251333 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Bao Ren [7637 0088]: "The Precious Wealth of Building Spiritual Civilization--Commemorating the 84th Anniversary of the Birth of Premier Zhou"]

[Text] In recent years, 5 March has been a day particularly worth commemorating. This is because it is when "Uncle Lei Feng came back again" and the broad masses of young people restored their good practice of learning from him. More important is that millions upon millions of people have now come to know it as the birthday of Comrade Zhou Enlai. Many people did not know this in the past. When this day is approaching, people cherish the memory of him with the highest respect. The longer it is since he has left us, the nearer we feel he has come to us. He won honor for our nation, added splendor to our party and enhanced the prestige of our country. All these achievements are indelible. His lofty character and morals as well as his great image are everlasting. Today, when we are extensively building the socialist spiritual civilization, the spiritual wealth left over to us by Comrade Zhou Enlai has become more precious.

Comrade Zhou Enlai magnificently displayed his lofty ideals, incorruptible moral integrity, breadth of vision and broad-mindedness.

Comrade Zhou Enlai had a broad vision and the revolutionary courage that the proletariat will eventually emancipate the whole mankind. He applied his broad vision and courage to all his practical work. Therefore, when he was engaged in the arduous, tortuous and great struggles of the Chinese revolution, he dared to go to the places where conditions were the most dangerous, difficult and complicated. He was firm and unshakable and faced danger fearlessly without the least hesitation. He never retreated in front of difficulties or danger. During the period of the May Fourth movement to the great revolution, through the Shanghai workers' uprising, the Nanchang uprising, the Xian incident, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation and after the founding of new China, he was loyal and devoted to the party and state and spared no effort in the performance of his duty, whether he was fighting in the battlefield, holding complicated talks, carrying out underground struggle under the white terror or working busily during the peaceful construction period. It was precisely because of his broad vision and revolutionary courage that he could always maintain his lofty ideals and incorruptible moral integrity and come out of the mud unsoiled under any complicated circumstances. Furthermore, he was broad-minded

and maintained in his heart the ideal of emancipating the whole of mankind. He did his best to win over, unite with and reform those who could be won over. This fully showed the spiritual power of a great proletarian revolutionary in ideology, politics and morality.

Today, when we are striving for the realization of the four modernizations and are building our motherland into a socialist power with a high-level of spiritual civilization, we particularly need to acquire a broad vision and revolutionary courage just as Comrade Zhou Enlai did and apply them to our various work. We should use revolutionary spirit to overcome difficulties occurring on the road of advance toward the four modernizations.

Treating others as equals, teaching with skill and patience and being both a good teacher and a helpful friend were Comrade Zhou Enlai's fine work style.

In front of any powerful enemy, Comrade Zhou Enlai was always a hero with an indomitable spirit. However, in front of the people, he never put on airs. He treated our comrades amiably, exchanged views with friends and helped them through discussion so that people never felt reluctant to accept his leadership. He fully realized that knowledge and experience were not conferred by his leading position. Therefore, he always identified himself with the masses and made friends with them widely. The fact that our party has won over so many friends at home and abroad is inseparable from his great efforts. Some unforgettable scenes are still fresh in our minds: Comrade Zhou Enlai visited workers working beside steel-smelting furnaces; paid a comfort visit to miners working in a mine; engaged in heart-to-heart talks with sanitation workers; shared steamed corn bread together with teachers and students; encouraged PLA fighters at places where troops were stationed on the coastal front; talked with scientists in a scientific research institute; worked together with cadres and the masses on a construction site; sat on a bed and asked after peasants' health with deep concern; enjoyed a performance by literary and art workers in a theatre and exchanged views with actors and actresses on an equal footing...what high prestige he enjoyed among friends at home and abroad. Many foreign friends saw China with his help. Therefore, when our party committed mistakes and suffered setbacks in the struggle, many friends understood and forgave us and extended more sympathy and had more confidence in us because of Comrade Zhou Enlai's lofty image.

To learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai, we should follow his example of promoting democratic work style and consulting with the masses when matters arise and avoid bullying and imposing our opinions on others.

Being selfless and fearless and ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause was Comrade Zhou Enlai's precious revolutionary work style.

Comrade Zhou Enlai not only dared to shoulder the most difficult tasks in the revolutionary struggle, but also dared to uphold justice in dealing with matters of right and wrong within the revolutionary ranks. We should dare to stick to correct things and make self-criticism when we realize that we have committed mistakes. When other people make mistakes, we should dare to help them. When innocent people are wronged, we should dare to speak out from a sense of justice on their behalf. When something has gone wrong with the

departments we lead, we should dare to take responsibility so as to protect the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres. All these mean doing boldly what is righteous. Under the particularly complicated and difficult conditions of the "great cultural revolution," Comrade Zhou Enlai was compelled to say some things which went against his conscience. However, this was nothing compared with his valuable contribution to protecting the party and people. "A towering tree protects outstanding figures." The great number of people who he had protected ranged from veteran cadres who accomplished great tasks and honest intellectuals to common night soil collectors and so forth.

To learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai, we should follow his example in daring to go forward for something just and upholding justice under whatever circumstances.

Being strict with oneself and broad-minded toward others was Comrade Zhou Enlai's lofty moral character.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was always aware of his own deficiencies and strict with himself. Learn, work and remold yourself as long as you live was a well-known saying that he truly followed. This saying has truly become the motto of Communist Party members. Comrade Zhou Enlai paid attention to teaching others by his own example, earnestly practicing what he advocated and setting strict demands on our comrades. He worked hard day and night all his whole life and never relaxed his efforts even when he was seriously ill. The Chinese people will never forget his indomitable spirit and many of our foreign friends are also moved by it. His words and deeds have a great influence on us.

To learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai, we should follow his example in working, learning and remolding ourselves as long as we live. We should always be strict with ourselves and do our best to become qualified Communist Party members.

Comrade Zhou Enlai left us over 6 years ago. We are the successors of the party's cause initiated and carefully developed by our veteran proletarian revolutionaries. We should never let our predecessors down. In the new historical period when we are shouldering the task of building the socialist material and spiritual civilization, we should be full of confidence, have every assurance, have ability and adopt various methods to make new breakthroughs.

CSO: 4005/699

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO DEFINES ROLE OF CYL

HK170304 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by contributing commentator: "It Must be Strong Politically and Set an Example in Action"]

[Text] More than 3 years have elapsed since the 10th CYL congress. During this period, we have eliminated the interference and sabotage of league organizations by the Lin Biao-jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. We have also energetically developed various tasks of the league to fit in with the new situation after the shift of emphasis of the work of the whole party and have had definite success. Looking back on those historical tasks we have accomplished since the 10th CYL congress, there are still certain inadequacies. We must stand on a higher plane, systematically sum up both the positive as well as negative aspects of experiences in the work of the league and further define the guiding ideology, the orientation of struggle and the work of the Communist Youth League. This is an important task placed before league organizations at various levels.

Uphold the Progressiveness of the Communist Youth League

What kind of an organization is the Communist Youth League? Our party and Chairman Mao always said that the league is different in character from other mass organizations. It is a mass organization of advanced youth and the core for unifying and educating young people. The Communist Youth League has a glorious tradition of its own as an assistant of the party. It always stands at the forefront politically and courageously struggles without fear of sacrifice. It has very strong fighting spirit and organizational discipline. This kind of revolutionary spirit is extremely valuable. Looking back on the course of struggle of more than half a century of the Chinese revolution, the youth people who advanced wave upon wave to make heroic sacrifices had inspired and played a very effective role in producing large numbers of such advanced elements and heroic models of Liu Hulan and Huang Jiguang. In carrying out socialism and the four modernizations at present, we likewise require this lofty spirit of self-sacrifice.

The core of the work of the Communist Youth League is to lead the young people to march at the forefront and struggle heroically for the Chinese nation, for the 1 billion people and for the construction of a highly civilized and demo-

cratic socialist country with four modernizations. The policy of the state is to each according to his work and the responsibility systems. Our party organization and league organization must observe this policy and there should be no violation of this policy. However, the Communist Youth League cannot merely publicize to each according to his work, if the advanced elements, party members and league members of China are preoccupied with to each according to his work and the responsibility systems. Our party organization and league organization must observe this policy and there should be no violation of this policy. However, the Communist Youth League cannot merely publicize to each according to his work. If the advanced elements, party members and league members of China are preoccupied with to each according to his work, then what is the use of this advanced organization? We cannot shift the emphasis of the ideological and political work of the party and the work of the Communist Youth League on this basis. We must, by means of our own educational work and organizational work, help the young people to establish lofty communist ideals; to give play to the revolutionary spirit of working for the public good without selfish considerations, placing the interests of others before their own, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and not being concerned about pay but working tirelessly; to actively throw themselves into socialist modernization, and to dedicate their youth to make the motherland rich and strong and to the emancipation of mankind.

The Basic Method of League Work is Leading Young People

At present, China has 200 million young people and 160 million children. Added together, they amount to 360 million or a third of the entire population. The burden of youth work is indeed very heavy.

What can we rely on to enable the young people of our country to march at the forefront and heroically struggle toward the goal of four modernizations and toward a high degree of democracy and civilization? We must rely on the Communist Youth League. Moreover, the CYL Central Committee is the head and the nerve center. In the past we had the slogan "lead the young people." To enable the young people of the whole country to have a good mental attitude, league organizations must be led level by level, and the CYL Central Committee must first set a good example. The CYL Central Committee is politically very strong, and the example it sets will be followed accordingly by the CYL Provincial Committees. If the CYL Provincial Committees set a good example, those below will follow level by level and will be led level by level.

At present, there are many problems on various fronts and also quite a few on the youth front. To replace incorrect things with correct things and replace unhealthy tendencies with healthy tendencies, we must carry out our leading role level by level. Lenin said, the power of example is infinite. In order to lead the young people and overcome passive factors among the young people, the principal method or the principle experience is to personally set the pace and personally do the leading, or to teach others by our own example. The characteristic of the Communist Youth League is mainly this point.

League Cadres Must Diligently Work and Boldly Practice

To lead the advance of the young people, the leadership organs of the league at various levels and the broad masses of league cadres must bestir themselves and work energetically.

Where do correct ideas come from? They come from revolutionary practice. Chairman Mao wrote an article called "Where do Correct Ideas Come From?" Chairman Mao said that correct ideas do not drop from the sky and they are also not innate in the mind. They come from social practice, from the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiments and from our own practice. There are all kinds of practice. The practice of our CYL cadres is mainly political. Mistakes can be made in practice. We need not be afraid of mistakes. As long as they are correctly handled, bad things can turn into good things. Correct things can be transformed into incorrect things and vice versa. League cadres at various levels must constantly go among the masses and to the basic levels to acquire direct experience and must boldly solve problems. On the one hand, they must personally practice and must shoulder responsibility if there are mistakes. On the other hand, they must find time to study and to read books. Last year, the CCP Central Committee issued a decision calling on cadres at every level to personally take a hand in writing their own speeches. Our league cadres must set the pace in carrying this out. For a very long time, there has been an unhealthy tendency of the secretary writing the speech and the responsible cadre reading the speech, and the secretary making decisions for general and specific policies and the responsible cadre dealing with administrative routine. Thus, the relations of leadership have been reversed. This tendency definitely cannot be continued. If the cadres are like this, then, although they will be more mature and experienced in another 10 or 20 years, their abilities will become poorer and poorer. CYL cadres cannot develop this kind of tendency. They must be the first to set the pace in breaking away from this kind of tendency. They must set the pace in studying problems, studying the new situation and solving new problems. This also cannot be done in 1 or 2 years but requires a considerable length of time. We must put an end to this tendency of relying on the secretary to do things in our present generation.

What should we do after handling official business for 8 hours? We should read some books. Reading books will enable us to draw on the experiences of our predecessors to enrich our minds. Our Chairman Mao was very hardworking. He studied very diligently even as a youth. Regardless of whether in military affairs, politics and foreign affairs or in literature, poetry and calligraphy, Chairman Mao's level was quite high. This was inseparable from his years of diligent study. The poem "Farewell to the God of Plague" was written by Chairman Mao when he was staying at Xihu [West Lake]. It was almost daybreak and "his mind was filled with thoughts and he could not sleep." Marx, Engels and Lenin were all very hard-working. Lenin was only slightly over 50 when he died, but he had already written more than 20 million words. Lu Xun wrote 4 million characters and translated 3 million words during his lifetime. He was conversant in English, Russian and Japanese. Could this be possible without abundant energy? Our premier Zhou was also very hardworking. Some capitalist politicians including Churchill and Roosevelt were also very hardworking. Is

it correct that people who work hard will die young? This is not always the case. On the contrary, working hard is also one of the ways to keep in good health. The more the mind is used, the more nimble it will become. The more the pen is used, the faster one will write the masses and the less we write our own speeches, the less we will learn. We must courageously practice. The harder we work the more energetic we will become.

Our league cadres enjoy a very great superiority, and that is, they are younger. They must not waste their superiority under any circumstances. In the future, our democracy will be extended and things will no longer be decided by one man. We must set up an election system. People without mass support, people lacking in ability or people who have been dragged in to swell the number, as in the case of Mr Nange, will not be popular. Judging from the trend of historical development, the young people should surpass the older generation. However, if a person wastes his time and is not diligent and hardworking, then, no matter how the times and how history progress, he will probably still be too far behind to bear comparison with the older generation stepping down from the stage of history. Our mission is to lead the advance of the young people. To do this, we must be prepared to make some self-sacrifices and must be diligent and hardworking. Vanguards of the times must always sacrifice themselves. Successful people and people who make contributions to the cause of the people are all very hardworking. It is impossible to make revolution in comfort. In short, our league cadres must recognize their historical mission, treasure their superiority, study diligently, work hard and strive to make more contributions to the cause of the party.

Be Shock Troops for Building "Two Civilizations"

This is the 7th year since the smashing of the "gang of four." The CCP Central Committee has called on us to "grasp the two civilizations at the same time" and resolutely struggle to build a powerful and modern socialist country. First, we must push forward the national economy and properly build a material civilization. Second, we must make a success of socialist morality and value, or in other words, make a success of spiritual civilization.

The building of spiritual civilization cannot be discussed in general terms. We must catch hold of some of the important problems to make a breakthrough and firmly hold on to them without letting go. One of the problems is environmental sanitation and another is defending the country's honor. There are other problems as well and we must catch hold of them one by one. Some of the problems probably cannot be grasped all at once; however, we must not have the feeling of resignation. In the face of unhealthy tendencies, several conditions have always appeared. The first attitude is that we are not afraid to struggle against them, a bit this year and a bit next year, and to adopt the method of resolute struggle for several years. The second attitude is that of resignation. The third attitude is that of appeasement. The fourth attitude is that we are also influenced by them. There is no doubt whatsoever that we must adopt the first kind of attitude. We must establish the conviction that in this world there is no problem which cannot be solved, no difficulty which cannot be overcome and no tendency which cannot be changed. This is what a revolutionary must do. This is called the tenacious struggle of a staunch fighter. If the

struggle takes many years and we cannot finish it in our lifetime, we hand it to the next generation. We must push the building of socialist civilization a step further this year, grasp several things a year and hold on firmly without letting go. In this respect, our Communist Youth League must use its brains, carry out investigation and study, work as a good assistant of the party and genuinely turn itself into shock troops for building socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/688

PARTY AND STATE

'SHAANXI RIBAO' ON COMMUNIST, FEUDAL MORALITY

HK241125 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Mao Jungang [0379 0689 0474]: "Make a Clear Distinction Between Communist and Feudal Morality"--passages within slantlines denote boldface type]

[Text] At present all people take delight in talking about the promotion of communist morality and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. However, owing to the influence of feudal morality and some superficially slight similarity between the new moral standards and feudal morality, quite a few people have failed to make a clear distinction between communist and feudal morality.

I

What is Morality

According to the Marxist viewpoint, morality is the summation of the principles and standards of behavior set forth by all humanity, or by different classes or groups under different social and economic systems, for handling the relationships between an individual and various aspects of social life. Morality comes into being with different economic bases. In a slave, feudal or capitalist society, there is always a morality that is suited to the economic basic and serves the ruling class. Certain kinds of economic bases generate certain kinds of moral concepts and with a change of the economic base the moral concepts of the society also change accordingly. Engels said: "The conceptions of good and evil have varied so much from nation to nation and from age to age that they have often been in direct contradiction with each other." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 132)

II

The socialist system has been basically established in our country since 1956. As a component part of the superstructure of the socialist economic base, our moral concepts are Proletarian morality which is also communist morality. The feudal moral concepts left over from the semicolonial and semifeudal society in the past are garbage heaps that we have to thoroughly remove with great efforts. What, then, is the fundamental difference between these two kinds of morality?

/First, the principles and standards of the two kinds of morality are different./ The principles and standards of communist morality are very rich in content, the most important of which are: loyalty to communism, service to the people, love of labor, collectivism, observation of discipline, honesty and mutual help. These moral principles are always applicable, from the period of Proletarian revolutionary struggle until the communist society. There are also moral standards such as patriotism and internationalism in the socialist society. In different services and trades there are also specific professional standards of morality. The most important standards of feudal morality were loyalty to the sovereign, filial piety to one's parents and moral integrity. These standards were aimed at readjusting the relationships between sovereign and subject, between father and son and between husband and wife. They were also the manifestation of the three cardinal guides (the monarch guides the subject, the father guides the son, the husband guides the wife) as advocated by the feudal landlord class. In readjusting the relationship between one person and another, the feudal landlord class also set forth five constant virtues, namely, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity. The essence of the "three cardinal guides" and "five constant virtues" was to attain a certain realm whereby "between father and son, there is affection; between sovereign and minister, righteousness; between husband and wife, attention to their separate functions; between old and young, a proper order; and between friends, fidelity."

/Second, the class essence of the two kinds of morality is different./ Communist morality or Proletarian morality comes into being under the economic conditions of large-scale social production and the historical conditions of vigorous development of the Proletarian revolutionary movements. It is only in the socialist society that public ownership is in a dominant position and thus is able to extensively spread and develop. It is the guiding principles which the working class and other laboring people apply in readjusting the contradictions among the people, maintaining relations of mutual help and cooperation and consolidating the economic base of the socialist society. With the development of socialism, communist morality will more extensively become the principles of behavior which people conscientiously abide by, fully manifesting its important role in safeguarding public ownership. Feudal morality came into being and developed on the economic base of the feudal society, where the landlord class was in a dominant position. It was the principles of behavior which the landlord class applied in ruling and fettering the broad masses of the peasants and consolidating its exploitative power. At the same time, the landlord class also made use of it to readjust the relationships between one person and another within the landlord class and to maintain the ruling position of the landlord class. Feudal morality was therefore a ruling instrument in the hands of the landlord class and served the economic base of the feudal society.

/Filial piety to one's parents and respect for the old/ as principles of behavior for readjusting the relationships between parents and children, both filial piety to one's parents and respect for the old reflect the feelings the children should cherish for, and the manner they should adopt toward, their parents. However, respect for the old and filial piety to one's parents are different in class essence. Respect for the old is a moral standard for maintaining socialist family relationship and ensuring the happy life of the people;

filial piety was an ideological instrument for maintaining the patriarchal clan system and consolidating feudal rule. Socialist family relationships are ones of mutual help and cooperation in which both children and parents are in an equal position politically and in the face of truth. Therefore, the feelings of respect the children cherish for old people should not transcend the people's interests or violate the objective truth. The feudal relationship between father and son was one between master and slave. The parents looked upon their children as their private property to be maltreated at will. The children looked upon their parents as "ones who were never in the wrong" and ones who they should obey absolutely without any protest. "Children should cover up the faults of their parents" and were not allowed to expose their parents' faults. In brief, children hardly had any independent will or behavior. In advocating respect for the old, we ask people to respect their parents and the old in manners, to show them every consideration in sentiments and look after them in livelihood. This behavior derives from a true sympathy for the old and a sense of responsibility for the society and the family. The filial piety of the old society, however, was a kind of foolish piety, coercive blind behavior or a means to obtain the right of inheritance.

/Benevolence and love for the people/ in China's feudal ethics, benevolence is the supreme moral principle. Confucius preached that "benevolence is to love all men" and that "now the man of perfect virtue, wishing to be established himself, seeks also to establish others; wishing to be enlarged himself, he seeks also to enlarge others. To be able to judge others by what is in ourselves--this may be called the art of virtue." The basic spirit of this kind of benevolence is to ask people to restrain themselves according to the etiquette of the slave society in the Zhou Dynasty and to look at everything from the angle of other people. Confucius summed up the behavior of a man of benevolence as follows: "Gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness and kindness. If you are grave, you will not be treated with disrespect. If you are generous, you will win all. If you are sincere, people will place trust in you. If you are earnest, you will accomplish much. If you are kind, this will enable you to employ the service of others." By generosity of soul and kindness he meant that the methods for ruling the laborers should be more gentle. The "benevolence" as advocated by Confucius was a moral principle which later was always expounded elaborately by the Taoist scholars and the Confucian scholars of idealist philosophy in the protracted feudal society. However profoundly the word benevolence might be elaborated, it was, in the last analysis, aimed at readjusting the contradictions within the landlord class, granting the peasants small favours to alleviate the struggle between the landlord class and the peasants and consolidating feudal rule. Soon after the founding of the PRC, the party and state set forth the moral principles of "five loves" consisting of love for the state, people, labor, public property and science. The party and state have always advocated the ideological style of loving the people and the masses. What is referred to as love is the love for the Proletariat and the laboring people. It is aimed at uniting the masses of people in building a socialist society. The love for the Proletariat is not love in the abstract sense but love with a class nature. We should love and be kind to the people. However, we should hate and be ruthless to the enemy. In loving the people there should also be a principle and we should distinguish between right and wrong. In advocating love for the people, we expect people

to adjust their actions to their words, treat people with genuine feelings and help others with useful actions.

/Propriety and civility/ as one of the five constant virtues of the feudal moral standards, propriety was a system for creating a hierarchy of the high and the low, the honorable and the lowly. It expected people's actions to accord with moral standards and have literary grace. Confucius said: "Subdue oneself and return to propriety" and "look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety." Mencius also said: "The feelings of modesty and complacence are the principles of propriety." In advocating the standards of propriety, Confucius and Mencius asked the members of the landlord class to strictly restrain themselves and try to conform to the etiquette of the Zhou Dynasty in looking, listening, speaking and moving. The Confucian scholars of idealist philosophy of the Song and Ming Dynasties held that "propriety was reason" and that "the difference between the high and the low and between the honorable and the lowly was just as it should be." They obviously looked upon propriety as the standard of behavior for maintaining feudal order. The Kuomintang reactionaries also preached about "politeness, decorum, integrity and sense of shame." Propriety in the feudal society is aimed at persuading the landlord class to restrain its actions, and to strictly abide by the various regulations of the feudal rulers for maintaining their hierarchy and privileges. It is also aimed at readjusting the relationships between the sovereign and subject, between father and son, between husband and wife, between the elder and younger brothers and between friends and safeguarding the feudal domestic discipline exercised by the head of a feudal household and the hierarchy. It contained a great deal of coercion and hypocrisy.

/Third, the theoretical basis of the two kinds of morality are different./ Communist morality takes the dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook as its ideological basis. The principles, standards and laws of development of communist morality are the scientific conclusions on morality which people have reached after studying and summing up the practical experience of the laboring people in handling various problems of social relationships by applying Marxist philosophy. That is, a materialist viewpoint, the law of the unity of opposites, the principle that social existence determines social consciousness and the methods of class analysis. It has originated in practice and played an important role in guiding practice. Feudal morality took the idealist world outlook as its theoretical basis and was closely linked with religious beliefs. China's thinkers during the Qin and Han Dynasties linked feudal morality with the concept of "heaven." They considered that the principles of feudal morality were the will of "heaven" and were sacred, inviolable and perfectly justified. For example, Dong Zhongshu, a representative figure of the Confucian school during the Han Dynasty, said: "The three cardinal guides of the kingly way can be sought in heaven." After the Eastern Han Dynasty, Buddhism spread to China. The feudal ruling class made use of Samsara, paradise and hell to hoodwink and frighten the people and took these as a strong stimulus for promoting the idea of loyalty to the sovereign and filial piety to one's parents. Confucian scholars of idealist philosophy in the Song and Ming Dynasties, however, formulated mystical heavenly principles by regarding both

feudal morality and universal noumenon as one element. In brief, communist morality and feudal morality take two diametrically opposed world outlooks as their ideological basis.

/Fourth, the methods of education in the two moral systems are different./ The methods of education in communist morality are the combination of education through propaganda, self-cultivation and public opinion. Education through propaganda is aimed at imbuing people with a moral sense; the promotion of self-cultivation, at urging people to carry out ideological struggle conscientiously; and the application of public opinion, at suppressing the evil and promoting the good and at developing the healthy and discarding the unhealthy. A conscientious and scientific method of a mass character, this method of education is one of integration of theory with practice. China's Confucianists in ancient times put forth multifarious methods of education. "The great learning," a Confucian classic, set forth "eight detailed items" of cultivation methods (investigate things, extend knowledge to the utmost, seek to be sincere in thought, rectify the heart, cultivate the person, regulate the family, govern the kingdom and make the kingdom peaceful and happy). Confucian scholars of idealist philosophy of the Song and Ming Dynasties advocated the methods of "maintaining the heavenly principles and eliminating human desires," of paying attention to the cultivation of body and mind and of restraining oneself in correcting one's mistakes. An idealist method divorced from practice, this set of cultivation methods was hypocritical and merely for show.

III

It is easy to understand that there is a fundamental distinction between feudal and communist morality. However, people are confused and fail to make a clear distinction between them when they note some similarity in the wording of the standards of communist morality and feudal morality.

/Loyalty to the monarch and loyalty to communism/ there is the word "loyalty" in both these standards. Loyalty is the psychological state of people's heart-felt support for, and thorough dedication to, a certain objective thing. But as moral standards, there is a fundamental difference between feudal and socialist loyalty. The former is loyalty to an individual emperor while the latter is loyalty to the people's cause; the former carries with it coercive and superstitious ideas while the latter is conscientious scientific ideas; the former expects people to obey absolutely, "not to discharge one's prince's commission when sent to any quarter" and "to sacrifice one's life to preserve righteousness" while the latter seeks truth from facts and abides by the truth. For a certain period in the past, quite a lot of people failed to make clear distinction between feudal and socialist loyalty and treated the leader of the people with the old standard of loyalty to the monarch, with the result that there was an upsurge in the personality cult which caused severe losses to the people's cause.

This kind of propriety is completely different from the civility and courtesy we advocate now. In advocating courtesy today we ask people to pay attention to courtesy and gentle manners when getting along with other people. This is not a kind of superficial special intercourse but a manifestation of mutual

respect. When people pay attention to courtesy, they will be able to maintain a relationship characterized by harmony and friendly affection, thus reducing unnecessary friction.

Feudal morality and communist morality are opposite moralities which come into being on different social and economic bases and reflect the interests and requirements of different classes. However, as the ideologies of human societies, they have both historical links and the nature of succession. Generally speaking, there are historical links between different socioeconomic formations and, as a reflection of a given socioeconomic formation, morality also inevitably has links with previous and future history. The moralities of different societies take the moral ideas of the previous society as a condition for their emergence and therefore, when establishing their own moralities, all classes should proceed from their own class interests and critically assimilate some moral achievements established by their predecessors. Our socialist society has been established from the ruins of a semicolonial and semifeudal society and has direct links with the economy and culture of the feudal society. When building and developing the system of communist morality under the guidance of the Marxist world outlook, the Chinese people should also carry over some of the positive factors of the historical feudal morality. For example, some advanced figures of the feudal landlord class manifested patriotic spirit and national integrity at the time of aggression by alien nations; there were also some desirable elements in some of their moral characters such as sympathy for the people, the quality of being upright and outspoken, strict execution of orders and the spirit of being honest in performing their official duties. Some of the moral theories and methods of moral education expounded by the thinkers of the landlord class in particular are something that we can make use of.

CSO: 4005/688

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING MAKES INVESTIGATION TRIPS

OW160245 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station, leading cadres at all provincial, prefectural and county levels in our province have kept close touch with reality to carry out investigations and study and have personally written investigation reports. Since the beginning of last winter, they have written 145 relatively good investigation reports that have played an important role in helping leading organizations at all levels formulate policies and measures and have given guidance in work.

In September last year the Provincial Party Committee's First Secretary Tie Ying went deep into 11 counties and municipalities in Zhenjiang's southern mountainous areas, where he personally organized cadres of communes, production brigades and production teams to hold forums and visited families of commune members. He wrote an investigation report on the production responsibility systems in all trades in the mountainous areas. This report timely pushed forward the province's work in further stabilizing the system of ownership and strengthening the responsibility system and also set an example for doing a down-to-earth job in carrying out investigations and study.

To continuously raise the level of leading cadres' investigations and study, the Provincial Party Committee has issued on separate occasions the "outline of the investigations and study of economic work" and the "outline of investigations and study of rural work." Under the Provincial Party Committee's concrete guidance, leading cadres in various prefectures, municipalities and counties have paid closer attention to overcoming one-sidedness and have persisted in seeking truth from facts while carrying out investigations and study.

Recently the Provincial Party Committee once again called on leading cadres at all levels to regard investigations and study as regular work and to continue to firmly grasp it well. Since the beginning of March, centering on the issues of building a spiritual civilization, attacking criminal activities in the economic sphere and building leading squad, responsible comrades of the Provincial Party Committee have gone to Shaoxing, Wenzhou and Huangyan to carry out investigations. Bearing in mind the question of how to push forward fish production, Comrade Tie Ying on 10 March set off the Ningbo and Zhoushan to carry out investigations.

CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

XIANG NAN ON 'FIVE GRASPS' AT FUJIAN CONFERENCE

OW161357 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 13 Mar 82

["Excerpts" of "Comrade" Xiang Nan's speech at a telephone conference held by the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] I hope that after this telephone conference the party committees, organizations and mass groups at all levels will be able to do the following five things, which are called "five grasps." They are grasp of leadership, grasp of ideology, grasp of key tasks, grasp of inspections and grasp of consolidation.

How is leadership to be grasped? Primarily we have to grasp the party committees at all levels, by grasping party committees, we also mean that party committees should grasp the work; that is, the party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership. Propaganda departments, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations, public health departments and commercial departments should all take this as their central task for the current month. That is, all propaganda departments, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations, public health departments and commercial departments in the province should [word indistinct]. In this month they should devote most of their time and efforts to the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities. This is one thing--the grasp of leadership.

The second thing is to grasp ideology. We should further grasp the work of mobilizing the masses ideologically. We should see to it that the majority of the masses know why the "all-people civility and courtesy month" campaign is necessary, what activities form part of this campaign and what work should be done in the "civility and courtesy month." Now you are doing this work mainly in big and middle-sized cities. Since it is an "all-people civility and courtesy month"--please note that it refers to all people, we should also devote units in which people have not been well mobilized ideologically.

The third thing is to grasp key tasks. Every unit and locality has its own key tasks and problems. Some localities may be too dirty, and you should solve the problem of dirtiness. In other localities, sanitary work may be successful, but the service of the stores may not be so good. In those localities, attention should be paid to solving the problem of service quality. In still other localities, traffic may be in a very disorderly state, and you should put

emphasis on solving the traffic problem. In short, you should solve whatever problem is most striking in the locality. Recently we have decided to embark on a tree-planting campaign, which, too, should be included in the "civility and courtesy month" activities. Party committees at all levels should do well in developing the tree-planting campaign.

The fourth thing is to grasp inspections. During this month our prefectural commissioners, municipal mayors and county heads should spend 2 days each week leading the pertinent comrades of the departments concerned to conduct inspections at various places. They should not merely issue general calls. If the masses complain of the foul smell at a certain place, you should go there to inspect yourselves. If the masses say that a certain place in the province is most dirty and has the largest amount of garbage, you should go there and make an inspection. During the inspection you should solve the problem.

The fifth thing is to grasp consolidation. We should consolidate the achievements we have made in the "civility and courtesy month." [words indistinct] We should consolidate our achievements in an area, on a street, in a store, a hospital or a school as soon as we have made the achievements.

Perhaps, on the question of sanitation, we have to institute a responsibility system just like what we did in agricultural production. The young pioneers--our next generation--are very active and serious in carrying out the "civility and courtesy month" activities. It goes without saying that youths, women, grownup persons and aged people should do still better than the red-scarf wearers. We should not lag behind them.

CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

BA YI CALLS FOR COLLECTIVE DECISIONMAKING

OW161431 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] An unhealthy situation has recently emerged among leaders in the central authorities and various party, government and army organizations. Subordinates have criticized their superiors for not resigning and making way for their promotion, while superiors have been reluctant to leave for fear that their work might be disrupted. The contradictions between the higher and lower levels and between the new and old cadres have become greater and greater.

In particular, many different opinions emerged at the political bureau meeting at the end of last year on such issues as future agricultural development; the limitations on joint ventures, collective enterprises and private enterprises; military equipment; and Sino-American relations. Many people have begun to doubt the continuity of the present policies. Many people have publicly made guesses on the change in policies following the change of certain leaders.

In his speech at the above-mentioned political bureau meeting, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: for decades our country has had the problem where the policy of a leading person would be disrupted upon his death. We should prevent this from happening in the future.

This is quite correct. In the feudal period, such a situation was quite understandable because the country was ruled by a single family. It explains that the remnants of feudal society still exist within our party. The feudal fascist dictatorship before 1976 and the present patriarchal system of leadership have all clearly reflected the existence of such remnants of feudal society.

The principal policies are determined by the supreme leader. Whoever has power will be the greatest, highest and always correct. It is a situation in which the leader decides the policy. When [he] dies or leaves his post, the policy will be disrupted.

Since the founding of new China 30 years ago, the initial period, the period of collective leadership, the great leap forward period, the period following 1962 when Comrade Liu Shaoqi was in charge of state affairs and the period of the dictatorship of the gang of four after Liu Shaoqi was overthrown by Comrade

Mao Zedong all showed changes in policies. Following the death of Chairman Mao and the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Hua Guofeng was in charge of state affairs and he made some policy changes. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the party Central Committee and the military commission of the CCP Central Committee, he made even greater changes in line and policy.

On the other hand, if foreign and domestic line and policies, which concern the fate of the people, are not decided simply by one or a few persons but are decided after democratic discussions and study by the collective, the line and policies will not be disrupted even if some leaders die. They cannot be easily disrupted or changed. Therefore, we should change the situation in which the policy of the state will be disrupted when the leader dies.

The present leading comrades of the central authorities, especially Comrade Deng Xiaoping, must first change their style of patriarchal leadership and truly restore the system of collective leadership.

CSO: 4005/688

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN REMOVES TRASH

SK150304 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, along with over 30,000 cadres and the masses in Linkou County removed trash on 14 March. Early yesterday morning, Yang Yichen and Chen Junsheng and responsible persons of provincial-level organs currently inspecting Linkou County and of Mundanjiang prefecture took to the streets with shovels to remove piles of trash.

Yang Yichen and Chen Junsheng came here on 12 March to study and discuss ways to rectify the party's work style and to consolidate party organizations. They discovered that environmental sanitation in the county is poor and the all-people civility and courtesy campaign has not been implemented. He aired his views, urged the people to promptly go into action and made arrangements in this regard.

After work, Comrade Yang Yichen said: The environment here is beautiful with hills, water areas, trees and wells. Nevertheless, we have failed to stress environmental sanitation in the past few years. The problems of dirty surroundings and social disorder have not been solved. The central authorities have paid primary attention to the all-people civility and courtesy campaign. Taking a look at the situation in our province, this campaign has been extensively carried out in large and medium-sized cities. Counties are still lagging behind; therefore, earnest efforts must be made in this regard.

He stressed: Because of our province's weather conditions, we must continue this campaign for 1 more month and implement it on a regular basis even when this national campaign has concluded.

CSO: 4005/692

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' NOTES DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' EXPANSION

OW150722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 March (XINHUA)--China's democratic parties have recruited 17,700 new members in the past 2 years and many local and regional organizations have been reestablished and expanded, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The democratic parties did not recruit new members for many years owing to the cultural revolution and left deviationist influences, says the article. With natural depletion, their membership had drastically decreased. In 1978, the Chinese Communist Party adopted a series of major policies to implement united front work at the third session of its 11th Central Committee. Since then the democratic parties have become more active.

In the past 2 years, the paper says, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese of the Chinese Kuomintang has recruited 3,477 new members, the China Democratic League, 4,121, the China Democratic National Construction Association, 2,680 and the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, 2,068, so that membership is close to previous highs. The China Association for Promoting Democracy, the China Zhi Gong Dang, the Jiu San Society and the Taiwan League have more members than they have had at any time since the founding of new China in 1949.

These parties have expanded their organizations in the localities, strengthened their work at the basic level and extended their scope of activities. The China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and Other Democratic Parties have sponsored meetings and seminars on ways and means to improve education and health work, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce now run collective enterprises and conduct economic consultancies. The Taiwan League and the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang have done much work in promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the paper says.

CSO: 4005/74

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' RAPS DENG XIAOPING'S LEADERSHIP STYLE

OW171331 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Continuing to make the same mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years causes China's revolution to depart from the correct course and is opposed by the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. This view is correct.

However, there are persons who are committing the same mistakes Chairman Mao made in his later years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping himself continues to follow Comrade Mao Zedong's feudal patriarchal leadership style of making arbitrary decisions and taking peremptory actions.

The fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is committing the same mistakes Chairman Mao made in his later years has its objective reasons. For many years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintained a close relationship with Chairman Mao in their work and implemented many of Chairman Mao's important instructions. In his early years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was much influenced by Comrade Mao Zedong. He inherited Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous leadership style and methods.

Following the death of Chairman Mao and the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was restored to his original positions. At that time, the broad masses of cadres and people hoped that Comrade Deng Xiaoping would change his erroneous leadership methods and workstyle, promptly correct his past mistakes and lead the party and state onto the correct road by utilizing his abundant work experience, knowledge and influence in the party and the army.

However, facts have proved that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is unable to change his bad habit of making arbitrary decisions and taking preemptory actions or to correct his erroneous leadership methods and workstyle because of his very advanced age and deep-rooted feudal paternalism.

Like Chairman Mao, Comrade Deng Xiaoping committed mistakes following his return to office. He has become arrogant. He has divorced himself from the masses and reality and placed himself above the party Central Committee. His subjectivism and his arbitrary decisions have become more and more serious. His style of making arbitrary decisions has also gradually endangered the party's democratic centralism.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's personal leadership has actually replaced the collective leadership of the party Central Committee. By following Comrade Mao Zedong's style of making arbitrary decisions and his leadership method of "whatever he says counts," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has placed himself above the party Central Committee and all other leaders. At present no major domestic or foreign policy matter can be decided on without Deng Xiaoping's approval. Worse still, he does not listen to other people's opinions.

Chairman Mao committed the most serious mistakes in his later years precisely under similar conditions. Chairman Mao was a man and not a god; likewise Deng Xiaoping is a man and not a god. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's leadership style of making arbitrary decisions has caused many serious mistakes in various fields, and the state and the people have suffered irrecoverable losses.

More serious still, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Xhao Ziyang have a close relationship with Comrade Deng Xiaoping. They do things in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions and they are much influenced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. It is very possible that they will continue Comrade Deng Xiaoping's erroneous leadership methods and workstyle and make similar mistakes in their future work. This will cause the Chinese revolution to go astray again and the party, the state and the people to again fall into an inextricable predicament.

CSO: 4005/688

PARTY AND STATE

MAYOR STRESSES MORAL EDUCATION IN WORK PLAN

OW161433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 March (XINHUA)--The Beijing Government has decided that moral education will take priority in the municipal work plan for 1982, according to Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of the Chinese capital.

In a speech delivered today at the sixth session of the seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress, the mayor said all city government departments should pay strict attention to ideological and political education and all grassroots' units should provide their workers and staff members with socialist guidance in morals, law, discipline, patriotism and internationalism. Particular attention should be paid to helping young people develop an ideology which is based on respect for the Communist Party, the motherland, socialism, collectives and physical labour.

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu explained that Beijing as the political center of the country should set a good example in socialist morality. Only with a highly-advanced socialist morality can the people develop the national economy, he added.

The mayor pointed out that gambling as well as pornographic books and audio and video tapes can now be found in both urban and rural areas of the city. "This must be stopped immediately," he stressed.

He said the public security departments should go after criminals. At present, they should concentrate their efforts on finding those criminals who still have not been brought to justice, especially those involved in big crimes.

The mayor said the municipal government will continue to pay special attention to education, science, culture and arts, public health and sports. This is one of the aspects of building socialist morality. All forms of education, including correspondence and TV courses and self-study will continue to be developed and encouraged. Some regular senior middle-schools will be changed over to vocational schools and their graduates will be given priority in employment in state-owned enterprises and factories.

The municipal government is drafting an overall program for construction and development in the city, said the mayor. Work on the plan is expected to be

finished by next June. He confirmed that construction of satellite towns will be speeded up. The first town will be Huangchun, 25 kilometers south of the central city and the second, Changping, 35 kilometers to the north.

Jiao Ruoyu said that the government will continue to make efforts to solve the problems of housing and employment and to develop the production of non-staple foods. The government is planning to make the municipality 80 percent self-sufficient in milk, vegetables, pork and eggs within 3 years.

The mayor said preparations are being made to streamline 95 bureaus, commissions and offices and 59 provisional institutions with over 10,300 workers. The number of workers has doubled since 1966. Some of the older cadres will retire and cadres of around 40 years of age who are professionally and technically qualified will be brought into the leadership.

Jiao Ruoyu told the over 1,000 deputies at the session that work has gone well in the city in the first 2 months of the year. Total industrial output value for the period increased 10.2 percent over January and February 1981. Volume of rail freight went up 11.2 percent, retail sales 3.8 percent, capital construction completed 11 percent, housing completed 16 percent. The number of regimes in the city decreased 14.1 percent for the period.

CSO: 4005/73

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING MAYOR CRITICIZED FOR SMOKING AT CONGRESS

HK170207 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1352 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]--Mayor Jiao Ruoyu, Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei, and other leading Beijing cadres were criticized by some people's deputies for having smoked on the rostrum during a meeting of the sixth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress held on 13 March. Being interested in this, our reporter interviewed Mayor Jiao Ruoyu. "The deputies' criticism is correct, and I promise to correct my bad habit," said Mayor Jiao. "As leading cadres, we have not set a good example. This is not a minor matter." Mayor Jiao did not smoke during the 2-hour long second meeting today.

The sixth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress is being held in the assembly hall of the Great Hall of the People where there are two notices: "No smoking in the assembly hall" and "no spitting." However, as usual, ashtrays were laid out on the rostrum during the meeting on 13 March. Apart from Jiao Ruoyu and Zhao Pengfei, other leading cadres of Beijing also smoked on the rostrum that day. During the group discussion, some participants in the session made well-meaning criticism of Mayor Jiao Ruoyu. People's deputies An Shiwei and Zhang Keming said, "Despite the 'no smoking' notice in the assembly hall, Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and other leading comrades kept on smoking on the rostrum. They did not set good examples but took the lead in violating the regulation which they themselves had laid down. What improper conduct this is." All ashtrays were removed and only tea cups remained on the rostrum today. None of the presidium members smoked.

CSO: 4005/699

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG PAPER ON PROXIMITY TO HONG KONG, MACAO

HK231534 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Pan Weiwen (3382 0251 2429): "A Talk on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Living Next Door to Hong Kong and Macao"]

[Text] Proximity to Hong Kong and Macao is one of the prominent features of Guangdong Province. This brings some advantages as well as disadvantages to the socialist construction in Guangdong Province. How should we look at this trait from all angles? How should we deal with the advantages and disadvantages? This is a problem which merits our attention.

It may be recalled that with the influence of the "leftist" ideology during the decade-long turmoil, it seemed that Guangdong's proximity to Hong Kong and Macao was a scourge for building up the province. People were somewhat very sensitive to the problem of our living next door to Hong Kong and Macao. But they had no time to study the disadvantages, to say nothing of the advantages. In recent years, with the shift of the focus of the party's work and the implementation of the open-door policy, proximity to Hong Kong and Macao has become a sole favorable condition for Guangdong in having contact with foreign countries. Therefore, people began to pay more attention and attach more importance to the advantages of Guangdong's proximity to Hong Kong and Macao and how to make use of them. Nevertheless, for various reasons, they failed to pay attention to the disadvantages and even neglected them.

All the aforesaid reflects our lopsided view on the problem of Guangdong's proximity to Hong Kong and Macao. Obviously, we must study and deal with the problem of advantages and disadvantages in a realistic way. We must see the advantages as well as the disadvantages. This will help us view the problem in all all-round way so as to make use of the advantages and steer clear of the disadvantages. No doubt, all this is very important for us in doing a better job of the tasks of Guangdong and its four modernizations.

Since Guangdong is next door to Hong Kong and Macao, we may make use of this favorable condition for vigorously expanding foreign trade and tourism so as to increase foreign exchange and overseas remittances, introducing more foreign capital, overseas Chinese capital and capital from Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, ushering in more advanced scientific technology and managerial expertise from foreign countries and setting up special economic zones.

All this is conducive to the growth of economic construction in Guangdong and other parts of our country. In recent years, we have done a lot in these fields and reaped good initial results. For instance, the central authorities specially approved implementation of special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian and the decision-making power of Guangdong has given full play to its advantage of neighboring Hong Kong and Macao. In accordance with the decision of the central authorities, Guangdong, pursuing a policy of opening the door wider to economic activities, has substantially developed and strengthened its economic ties with Hong Kong and Macao and met with encouraging economic results. Statistics show that in 1981, the sum total of foreign exchange income earned by all enterprises in Guangdong (including central government-run enterprises) exceeded \$2.98 billion, of which the enterprises run by Guangdong earned more than \$2.64 billion, an increase of 7mi percent over 1980. Furthermore, foreign exchange earnings from tourism, compared with 1980, rose by more than 80 percent in 1981, and foreign trade increased by 13 percent. Over the last 3 years, the capital construction projects built with foreign investment exceeded 440 items, and the sum of investment surpassed 2.1 billion yuan. Economic activities with foreign countries can be seen in 67 counties and municipalties in various forms such as processing raw materials, assembling spare parts, compensation trade and joint ventures. In Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou, notable success has been scored in building up the special economic zone, marked progress has been made in capital construction as well as in industry, agriculture and commerce. The people's living conditions have also improved relatively. It goes without saying that all these achievements are initial results, the prospects are much brighter, and greater efforts must be made. All the above achievements are in the economic field only. As Guangdong Province borders Hong Kong and Macao, it also benefits us to strengthen our ties and unity with overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, to strengthen our friendly contacts with people of all countries and to expand and consolidate the patriotic united front and the international antihegemonist united front.

However, the disadvantages which Guangdong has suffered due to its proximity to Hong Kong and Macao are clear. This problem will become much more evident and understandable to the people as the current struggle against smuggling and peddling contraband and against bribery and embezzlement goes deeper and deeper. The problem is this: As Guangdong is close to Hong Kong and Macao, over the past few years, the smugglers in the latter two places, collaborating with the unlawful elements in Guangdong and the interior parts of our country, have exploited every possible means to carry out their filthy activities of smuggling, bribery, peddling of contraband and speculation. This has made us suffer great losses politically and economically. As a result of frequent contracts with foreign countries, it is inevitable that the external capitalist influence has increased in our country, and this has led to the rapid growth and spread of the bourgeois idea of "doing everything for money." Under these circumstances, those feeble-minded persons and wavering elements in our ranks are apt to be corroded by the bourgeoisie's "sugar-coated bullets" so that they cannot refrain from engaging in graft and perverting justice for bribes. More hideous instances of abandoning national and personal dignity for money and material gains have unceasingly occurred. Owing to our relaxation of vigilance, capitalist poison and other reactionary, pornographic and obscene elements have sneaked into our country from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and other

foreign countries through different channels such as TV, video and cassette tapes, books and pictures. These elements have created a serious "ideological pollution," corrupting our social values and etching our souls. All this has also caused the bourgeois ideas of liberalization to grow among some people, and especially among some youngsters and teenagers, who admire and long for the bourgeois way of life in Hong Kong and Macao. Moreover, as Guangdong is close to Hong Kong and Macao, enemy agents make use of this favorable condition to carry out sabotage in the province. This has intensified the conflicts between corrosive elements and anticorrosive elements in our province. This is an objective reality. In the preceding period, we suffered a little as we neglected the problem of disadvantages. Now we must keep a level head, face up to problems, study countermeasures and do a good job of steering clear of the disadvantages.

In order to make use of the advantages and avoid the disadvantages in an all-round and correct way and to utilize favorable conditions and overcome the unfavorable, from now on, we must, in line with the state's open-door policy, vigorously carry out economic activities with foreign countries, make full use of the uniquely favorable condition that Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao and implement the special policies and flexible measures so as to accelerate economic construction in Guangdong. On the other hand, we must be highly vigilant and attentive to the unfavorable results of Guangdong's proximity to Hong Kong and Macao, and we must unswervingly combat the corrosion of socialist ideology by bourgeois ideology. To this end, first of all, we should carry on the current struggle against the illegal activities such as smuggling, peddling of contraband and graft through bribery. Furthermore, we should create powerful public opinion for building up socialist spiritual civilization. We should support fine things against evils and combat evils with fine things by greatly strengthening political ideological work. We should arm the minds of the masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought to fight against the decayed capitalist ideas, unhealthy practices and the trend toward liberalization so as to progressively build up the people's resistance against the corrosion of bourgeois ideology. Party members and the masses of the people must be mobilized, with high vigilance and through concerted efforts, to block all the channels of conducting illegal economic, political and cultural activities and to sweep away all spiritual rubbish. It is of particular importance to strengthen the work of educating the young people so that they will cherish lofty ideals, morality and sentiment. They will be able to distinguish between the beautiful and the ugly and between fragrance and stink, and they will refuse to run after and imitate the moribund elements of capitalism. If we can do so, if we can pay constant attention to summing up experiences in our work, surely we can build up a great iron wall against capitalist corrosion in the minds of cadres and the masses. We can successfully carry out a protracted war against corrosion and we can give full play to the advantages of Guangdong's proximity to Hong Kong and Macao so that it can make its own contributions to the building of the four modernizations in our country.

CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

'NANFANG RIBAO' CALLS ON CADRES TO BE GOOD MARXISTS

HK260843 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Be Firm and Clear-Headed Marxists Who Get Things Done"]

[Text] Recently, leading comrades of the Central Committee have put forth that we should become firm and clear-headed Marxists who achieve things in the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas. This is our party's extremely solemn demand on party members and cadres under the new historical conditions. It concerns the important problem of whether or not our party will be able to lead the people in successfully carrying out socialist modernization.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist political, ideological and organizational line and has formulated a series of principles and policies for socialist construction that are suited to our country's national conditions. It has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology and has made tremendous achievements in practical work. Our party and country have again embarked on the road to prosperity. Likewise, under the guidance of the correct line of the third plenary session and in accordance with relevant policies and directions of the Central Committee on opening the door to foreign countries and promoting a lively economy at home, Guangdong has adopted special policies and flexible measures, set up economic special zones on a trial basis and made rapid progress and great achievements in all fields. However, we should also be aware that many new conditions and new problems have also emerged in our work. We no longer close our country to international intercourse and have adopted an open-door policy. We have introduced good things into our country but the corrosive and negative influence of decadent capitalist ideas have also come in their wake. We have carried out a series of reforms of the economic system and have enlivened the domestic economy but our management work has not kept pace with the development. Moreover, it has not been long since our socialist society emerged from the womb of the old society. Although the old society has died out and the exploiting classes have been eliminated, old ideas and old habits are still exerting their pernicious influence and class struggle still exists. The ideological trends of anarchism and ultraindividualism whipped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil have not yet

been completely eliminated. All these will inevitably be reflected in the party and in the ranks of cadres. They corrode our thoughts and damage our bodies. In fact, some party members and cadres have already been corroded by capitalist ideas and have been hit by sugar-coated bullets. As CCP members and revolutionary cadres, we must be aware of the complicated situation under the new historical conditions and conduct ourselves as firm and clear-headed Marxists who get things done in this grave struggle between capitalist corrosion and socialist anticorrosion.

First of all, we must have a clear understanding of the great danger of the present influence of capitalist ideas. In the past few years, when we were implementing the policy of opening the door to foreign countries and promoting a lively economy at home, our ideological and political work and some necessary management systems and measures lagged behind. This resulted in the growth of the influence of capitalist decadent ideas and the bourgeois way of living in China and the emergence of a relatively more serious trend of bourgeois liberalism in some spheres of social life. In the economic field, criminal activities such as smuggling, selling contraband, speculation, swindling, graft, accepting bribes and embezzling state and collective property in great quantities are running rampant. In the cultural field, the corrosive influence of the capitalist culture, particularly the infiltration of Hong Kong's colonial culture, is spreading with an unexpected force seriously contaminating the general social mood and poisoning the young people. In short, the seriousness of the influence of decadent capitalist ideas and remnant feudal ideas is unprecedented since the founding of our country. If the whole party is indifferent to this and does not carry out resolute struggle, capitalist ideas will exert an even more serious corrosive influence in our ranks, poison the people's thoughts, undermine economic construction and greatly endanger the future of socialism in our country.

We must clearly understand that the degeneration of inner-party wavering elements will cause great danger to the party. Our party is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is a great, glorious and correct party. For over half a century, we have stood the test of various kinds of struggle and are worthy of the glorious name of the vanguard of the proletariat. As the party of a great country like ours, so long as its body is healthy and is able to resist the invasion of various kinds of "germs" and so long as it does not fall by itself and does not rot but persists in standing together with the people, it will not be struck down by any enemy forces. However, as Stalin put it, "the easiest way to capture a fortress is from within." The degeneration of wavering elements in our party is the chief danger in attempts to capture our fortress. Some major criminal cases recently exposed in Guangdong have shown that under the influence of capitalist ideas, some party members and party organizations have become rotten. The damage caused by what they have done to our party and country is much more serious than criminal activities in the society.

We should understand even more clearly that whether or not the party's leading cadres at all levels, especially those at intermediate and high levels, can resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and maintain the purity of the proletariat is the key to the question of whether or not

our party will change its color. We should set higher demands on leading cadres at all levels. We should demand that at all times and in all places they subordinate their personal interests to the party's interests, the nation's interests and the people's interests, be selfless, work hard and selflessly for public interests, quietly immerse themselves in hard work and truly be capable of resisting corrosive influence. The more important a person is and the higher level an organization is, the more severe and strict should be their punishment if they have violated laws and discipline. If our leading cadres at all levels are firm and clear-headed Marxists who get things done, they will be able to give good guidance to the party, the party's combat effectiveness will be high and the party will be strong enough to overcome all erroneous things. If the party is in good shape, we will certainly be able to overcome any difficulties in our socialist modernization. If the party is not in good shape, we will be in great danger.

Being clear-headed and being firm are closely related. Only if we are clear-headed can we be firm. We should be clearly aware of the danger and point out the chief dangers and their cruxes. We should not avoid or cover up contradictions but should bravely and appropriately expose them and handle them. Uniting together to overcome danger is itself a manifestation of proletarian revolutionary firmness and a manifestation of truly upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We should increase our understanding and should be clear that the present struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas is a serious struggle that concerns the success or failure of our country's socialist modernization and concerns the rise or fall of our party and country. We should actively participate in this struggle and make it a success.

On the eve of the founding of our country, Comrade Mao Zedong warned us: "There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1328) How pertinent was this analysis of Comrade Mao Zedong and what foresight he showed. Although some comrades were not conquered by the enemy's force of arms in the past and were not overwhelmed by the despotic power of the "gang of four," they have been hit by sugar-coated bullets today. This should attract our serious attention. At present, it is impossible to build our country into a modern and strong socialist country without implementing a policy of opening the door to foreign countries and promoting a lively economy at home. However, if we think that since we have implemented this policy, there is no need to launch a struggle of resisting corrosive influence, we are wrong. Now that we are implementing a policy of opening the door to foreign countries and promoting a lively economy at home, it will be impossible for us to thoroughly eliminate the threats of sugar-coated bullets to us. Therefore, under new historical conditions and in the long-term struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas, each party member and cadre will undoubtedly undergo a stern historical test. There may be several results in this test: Some will remain firm and clear-headed Marxists who get things done; others will become mediocre and unambitious; still others will become muddle-headed and degenerated. We should strive to become a firm and clear-headed person who gets things done.

Of course, it is not easy to become firm and clear-headed Marxists who get things done. We should study hard and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strengthen our party character and raise our political and ideological consciousness. At present, we should study again and conscientiously master Comrade Mao Zedong's theory and strategy concerning the united front and concerning unity and struggle--his teachings in opposing both leftist closed-doorism and rightist capitulationism; giving consideration to our allies while maintaining the ideological, political and organizational independence of a proletarian political party; adopting different social policies under different conditions and at the same time maintaining the communist purity of a party member under all circumstances, forbidding the lowering of the ideological level and political consciousness of a party member and preventing party members from being corrupted by the bourgeoisie. We should creatively apply these teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong to economic intercourse, to cooperation with and struggle against international capital and to economic and financial activities. We should also apply them to enterprises and organizations at all levels which have implemented the policy of promoting a lively economy and have had the power to make economic and financial decisions extended to them. As long as we persist in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, constantly strengthen our party character and always keep our heads clear, we will certainly score complete victory in the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and make more and greater contributions to socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/699

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI TU MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF UPRISING

OW211203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--To mark the 55th anniversary of the third armed uprising of the workers of Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council held a very significant forum on 20 March.

Although grey-haired today, workers who participated in the uprisings came to the meeting all smiles and full of vigor. Among them were Yang Fulin, body-guard of the late Premier Zhou Enlai; Miao Longjiang, who, brandishing a broadsword, charged the reactionary policy department during the uprising; and Yang Zongru, who attacked the munitions factory.

The veterans' animated talks brought back vivid memories of some of Shanghai's streets during the uprisings when they were filled with gunsmoke and the sound of gunfire. Under the leadership of the CCP, the first and second armed uprisings of the workers of Shanghai took place in October 1926 and February 1927 respectively. However, both uprisings were suppressed. Then on 21 March 1927, under the direct leadership of Zhou Enlai, Luo Yinong, Zhao Shiyan and Wang Shouhua, the workers of Shanghai launched their third armed uprising. After 30 hours of bloody fighting, the uprising ended in victory for the workers, and this shocked the world. It was the first time that China's proletariat succeeded in seizing weapons and won a battle. It was also one of the few examples in history of an armed uprising by workers.

Some veteran comrades affectionately recalled a passage of Premier Zhou Enlai's during a reception on 22 December 1957 for the workers who participated in the Shanghai uprisings. He said: We must tell our young generation of the heroic deeds of sacrifice by our martyrs and of our own arduous struggles and let them inherit the revolutionary traditions of the workers of Shanghai of fearing no hardships in building socialism.

CSO: 4005/686

PARTY AND STATE

BA YI RADIO ON CHINESE PARTY, ARMY HISTORY

OW231447 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] In the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, there have been no books written or published in our country giving a complete, objective history of our party and army. For years, our leader's personal history was used instead of party and army history in order to defy and glorify him. Worse still, history was openly distorted or fabricated to suit temporary needs or to serve the leader's personal interest.

Although there have been some changes in this respect since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, historical events directly involving present central leading comrades--Comrade Deng Xiaoping in particular--are still not truthfully recorded in our history. We discuss in our party and army history only the Soviet area where Chairman Mao stayed, and we dare not discuss or touch upon the struggle in the white area. Even in discussions of activities in the Soviet area, prominence is given to the central revolutionary bases with special emphasis on the Jinggang mountain revolutionary base and the first front army led by Comrade Mao Zedong. However, our party had a dozen or so revolutionary bases at that time. Among them were the revolutionary bases in Shaanxi and Gansu, founded by Comrades Liu Zhidan and Gao Gang, that became the headquarters for winning the final victory of the Chinese revolution.

After the death of Mao Zedong, and especially after the downfall of the gang of four, the forbidden zones in our party and army history ought to have been broken, the pernicious influence on history work removed and the true history restored. Regrettably, because of the longstanding feudal patriarchal system in our party and the feudal remnant of covering up a leader's mistakes, historical facts are still not respected in the evaluation of certain historical figures in our party and army. As in the past, facts are exaggerated, distorted or fabricated and false charges are hurled in disregard of true historical conditions.

The evaluation of Gao Gang, Yao Shushi, Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng and other party and army leaders is a typical case. It was because Comrade Deng Xiaoping handled the case of Gao Gang and Yao Shushi and because he made charges that Gao Gang and Yao Shushi conspired to split the party and usurp the supreme power of our party and state that the verdicts on the case are still upheld and the people involved are still not rehabilitated.

However, people who know anything about politics and who know the events surrounding the case realize that the charges that Gao Gang and Yao Shushi conspired to split the party and usurp the supreme power of the party and state are absurd and ludicrous.

Even more serious are the errors made in the evaluation of Lin Biao. 'Owing to Deng Xiaoping's personal bias against Lin Biao, the dark materials against Lin and Huang Yongsheng concocted by Kang Sheng and the gang of four were affirmed after the downfall of the gang. Even more absurd is the fact that the contributions made by Lin Biao in the decades since his arrival in the Jinggang mountain in 1928 were completely written off. Even in recounting the Jinzhou and Pingqingguan battles, battles fought by vast numbers of our cadres, Lin Biao's leading role is mentioned casually and negatively doing great violence to truth. No wonder that in studying party and army history, vast numbers of commanders and fighters have doubts about current historical materials and the evaluation of historical figures.

CSO: 4005/688

PARTY AND STATE

BIOGRAPHY OF LIU LANBO

OW211253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Comrade Liu Lanbo, an outstanding member of the CCP and a loyal communist fighter, was a native of Fengcheng County, Liaoning Province. Born in 1904, he joined the CYL in 1926 and the CCP in 1928. During this period, he participated in the students movement of Nankai middle school and the Beijing University and launched struggles to oppose imperialism and feudalism. After the 18 September incident, he joined the army of volunteers in northeast China in resisting the Japanese imperialists' aggression.

During the Xian incident in 1937, Comrade Liu Lanbo performed outstanding tasks and was commended by Comrade Zhou Enlai.

When the war of resistance against Japan broke out in 1938, Comrade Liu Lanbo, in compliance with the party's instructions, joined the general council for national salvation in northeast China and became secretary of both the party and CYL committees of that organization.

He first came to Yanan in 1939. He enrolled in the Marxist-Leninist College of the CCP Central Committee and became a section chief in the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee. Later, he studied at the party school of the CCP Central Committee and joined the rectification movement. He attended the CCP's seventh congress in 1945.

In 1950 Comrade Liu Lanbo was appointed to the Ministry of Fuel Industry as deputy secretary of its party organization and vice minister in charge of electric power. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, he was in charge of logistics. In 1955 he became secretary of the party organization and minister of the Ministry of Power Industry. In 1956 he attended the Eighth National Congress of the CCP and was elected as an alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. From 1958 to before the 10 years of internal disorder, he served as deputy secretary and then secretary of the party organization and vice minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power. Ever since national liberation, Comrade Liu Lanbo had always shouldered leading posts in China's power industry. Over the past several decades, he had conscientiously implemented the party's line, principle and policy; stressed investigation and study; and went to

the forefront of production to analyze the situation and solve problems. Thus, he had accumulated an abundance of experience. Comrade Liu Lanbo was an outstanding leader in China's power industry. He made outstanding contributions in ensuring that China's power industry met the ever-increasing needs of the nation's socialist construction and modernization. At the same time, he also contributed to China's water conservancy undertakings.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, Comrade Liu Lanbo suffered serious persecution from the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and was mentally and physically harmed. However, he held firm to his principled convictions and launched resolute struggles against the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Liu Lanbo resolutely supported the party's political, ideological and organizational lines formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Since his reappointment as secretary of the party organization and minister of the Ministry of Power Industry and as Standing Committee member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee in 1979, he did much work to bring order out of chaos and carried out thorough reforms.

In response to the party Central Committee's call in March 1981, Comrade Liu Lanbo voluntarily requested to be assigned to less prominent posts and spared no efforts in recommending young and vigorous comrades who had undergone long periods of training and who were virtuous and proficient and capable of being major leaders in the Ministry of Power Industry. His action won high praise from the party and the people. He was reputed as an "enlightened person" within the party. After he became an adviser to the State Council, he was still very concerned about state affairs and the power industry. He held talks with comrades concerned and did a good job in helping and guiding other comrades.

Over the past 50 years, Comrade Liu Lanbo was loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and made relatively great contributions to the victory of the new democratic revolution, to socialist revolution and construction and to the party's united front work. He won the party's trust and commendation as well as the respect of all staff and workers on the power industry front.

We must learn from Comrade Liu Lanbo's revolutionary spirit and noble character of upholding the four basic principles and of struggling for communism all his life. We must work hard to build China into a modern, highly democratic, civilized and strong socialist nation.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

LIANG BUTING INSPECTS CIVILITY CAMPAIGN

SK241342 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, on the afternoon of 22 March leading comrades from the Qinghai provincial and Xining municipal party, government and army organs, including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Wang Wenying and (Qiang Jianhua), together with responsible comrades of departments concerned, went to eastern, western, central and suburban districts in Xining Municipality to inspect the progress of the all-people civility month campaign. They observed that units throughout Xining Municipality had scored gratifying achievements in improving the dirty environment, social disorder and poor service quality during the campaign. However, continuous efforts should be made to conduct these activities in a constant and systematic manner.

Leading comrades including Liang Buting braved the wind to inspect the provincial public health school, the minority national hotels and the (Xidajie) clothing store and restaurant. After hearing the briefing given by the responsible person of the public health school, Comrade Liang Buting noted: In launching the civility month activities, we must refrain from indulging in idle talk and formalities, wage the campaign in a down-to-earth manner and carry out these activities in a constant, systematic and habitual way.

Comrade Liang Buting noted: Whether the civility month campaign is constantly implemented chiefly depends on the people's consciousness. Taking sanitation work as an example, people who have full understanding and are fully ware of the campaign are able to take personal charge of the work. Otherwise, they may show their enthusiasm when the inspection group comes but relax their efforts after the group leaves. He stated: In launching the civility month campaign, it is not only necessary to engage in improving the dirty environment, social disorder and low service quality, but also vigorously orient these activities to the principles of building spiritual civilization. Our effort to improve the environment, social disorder and low service quality is only part of building a spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should also pay attention to the people's mental outlook and moral standard.

During his inspection over the minority national hotels and the (Xidajie) clothing store, Comrade Liang Buting stated: Minority national hotels should focus their work on improving their sanitation conditions and service

attitude. Attendants should respect the minority national habits and should be polite in talking with minority customers so as to enhance unity among various nationalities. They should also pay attention to bedroom sanitation conditions and ensure that all bedsheets are changed after the customers depart. Comrade Liang Buting urged the (Xidajie) clothing store to increase the variety and quantity of popular minority national clothes as much as possible.

The sanitation condition of the (Xidajie) restaurant has long been criticized by the people for its poor status. During the current civility month campaign, the restaurant has somewhat improved its conditions. After looking into the situation, Comrade Liang Buting warmly shook hands with the restaurant manager and urged him to make constant progress in sanitation work.

Comrades of the inspection group also inspected the Xining Municipal Bus Company. They stated: Bus sanitation condition and service attitudes have a direct bearing on improving social morale and exert great influence on the people. Bus staff and workers should ardently cherish their profession, render enthusiastic and thoughtful services and make contributions to creating a turn for the better in party work style and social morale.

CSO: 4005/691

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HUBEI MEETING OF PROGRESSIVES--A provincial congress of progressive collectives and workers in the judicial and procuratorial system concluded in Wuchang on 24 March after 5 days in session. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, people's congress Standing Committee and government Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Jun, Lin Shaonan, Lin Musen, and Rao Xingli attended the congress. Vice Governor Li Jun made a speech. He said: "At present there are brazen illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. The political and legal organs at all levels must attach high importance to this situation. This is a class struggle between capitalist corruption and socialist opposition to corruption. It is a major issue related to the prosperity or decline and life or death of our party and state. We must follow the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions, and get a tight grasp on major cases; the more a case of economic crime involves bigshots and major organs, the more severely must punishment be dealt out." [Summary] [HK260349 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82]

SHANXI OFFICIALS REWARDED, PUNISHED--From 20 to 24 March the provincial Personnel Bureau held a provincial forum on the work of granting rewards, meting out administrative punishment and promoting and demoting administrative staff. The bureau called on the personnel departments at all levels to fully launch this work. According to incomplete statistics, last year, throughout the province, 5,077 staff in the administrative organizations of the government were granted rewards and 98 errant staff received various kinds of punishment. The forum stressed that the key task in the work of granting rewards and meting out punishment is to mete out prompt administrative punishment to the administrative cadres who have engaged in smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, speculation, bribery, fraud, blackmail and other mistakes in the economic field. If leading cadres have committed these mistakes, they should be punished in an especially prompt and severe manner. [HK251351 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82]

JILIN'S CIVIL AFFAIRS RALLY--The provincial awards rally of advanced units and individuals in civil affairs was held today in the provincial guest house in Changchun Municipality. This is the first rally held by the civil affairs front to commend the advanced and exchange experiences since the country's founding. Attending the rally were Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, He Youfa, Yu Ke, Yang Zhantao, Zhang Kaijing, Liu Yunzhao and Che Minqiao,

leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial military district. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Changchun and departments concerned under provincial organs. Comrade (Hou Kai), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs office, presided over the rally. Comrade Yang Zhantao, vice governor of the province, spoke at the rally. [Excerpt] [SK141248 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82]

QIANG XIAOCHU PARTICIPATES IN CLEAN-UP--For the last few days, soldiers and civilians in Changchun have actively participated in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities in response to the CCP Central Committee's call. Today over 400,000 soldiers and civilians went to the streets, lanes, public squares, downtown, stations and other public places to remove garbage and beautify the environment. At 1300, the people participating in cleanup activities carried shovels and brooms and cheerfully went to designated areas to begin their activities. Among 2,000 organ cadres carrying shovels and brooms and cleaning the crowded square in front of the Changchun railway station were Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong, Song Jiehan and Chen Hong, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee; Li Youwen, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan, Zhang Kaijing, Wu Xuezhou, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan and Jenchin Chamusu, leading comrades of the provincial people's congress; Yang Zhantao, Xiao Chun, Wang Guanchao, Wang Jiping, Li Shuren, Luo Yuejia (Li Zhenjiang), leading comrades of the provincial people's government; Che Minqiao, Yan Zitao, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng and Miao Zhuxian, leading comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee. [Excerpt] [SK030150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82]

PROVINCIAL PARTY WORK GROUPS--The provincial CCP Committee has sent work groups of cadres to the various prefectures and municipalities to help in the work there. The groups are led by Jiang Yi, provincial CCP Committee secretary and vice governor, Zhou Yaguang, (Zhang Fanghai), (Bai Wenhua), (Xu Ning), (Lu Jiguo), (Wu Qingyun) and other comrades. Their members include the leading comrades of the committees, departments, offices and bureaus at the provincial level and a number of subdepartment cadres. The major tasks of the work groups are to help the localities to relay and carry out the spirit of the relevant central documents and the provincial CCP Committee work conference, to rectify party style with emphasis on investigating and correcting unhealthy trends and handling economic cases of some cadres who have violated laws and discipline and to help in doing a good job of arranging spring plowing and of the relief work in some disaster-stricken areas. On 1 February, provincial CCP Committee Standing Secretary Zhang Ze held a meeting of group leaders and gave a speech at the meeting. Then the groups set out one by one. [HK080244 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 82]

XINJIANG CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES--The 14th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Urumqi on 17 March. The closing session approved a resolution on the region's economic and social development plan for 1982. The resolution held: "In 1982 we must truly shift our work focus to socialist modernization, centered on

economic construction; further improve the work of readjustment, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading; and ensure that the region's national economy can make steady progress during the year." The meeting also adopted a resolution on implementing the principle of tackling the problem in a comprehensive way and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in social order. Standing Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided at the 17 March session. [Summary] [HK180537 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

XINJIANG COUNTY ELECTIONS--Urumqi, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Direct elections at county level have been basically completed in Xinjiang and large numbers of young cadres of minority nationalities have been elected into county leading bodies. Statistics show that 61.1 percent of the elected county heads and deputy heads are minority cadres. Average age of the newly elected county heads and deputy heads is 43, 7 years less than in the pre-election period. [OW111207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 4 Mar 82]

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES ELECTORAL MEETING--"County direct electoral work in Xinjiang Autonomous Region has basically been completed. Ninety-one of its 93 counties, municipalities and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government have completed this work." The regional CCP Committee and people's congress Standing Committee have paid close attention to this work. More than 30,000 cadres were organized into work teams and sent to various counties to help in the work. The direct elections were a good education in democracy for the people and a good examination of the performance of county officials. "A large number of minority nationality cadres have been elected into the local leading groups. According to the statistics compiled by 83 counties, municipalities and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government, 1,227 minority nationality cadres have been elected as chairmen, vice chairmen and members of county-level people's congress standing committees, magistrates and deputy magistrates, which accounts for nearly 66 percent of the total." "Recently, the regional Electoral Committee held a meeting to sum up and exchange the experience of direct electoral work in various localities and to discuss its work in the future." While the meeting was going on, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, and other regional leading comrades paid a visit to the meeting. Wang Enmao and Tomur Dawamat spoke at the meeting. [Summary] [HK100451 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Mar 82]

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE--The provincial people's congress Standing Committee opened its 13th meeting on 25 February. Committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided. Vice Governor Zhang Jian delivered a report on the current price situation. Vice Governor Tan Weixu reported on market controls. Vice Governor Song Youtian reported on promoting planned parenthood work. (Tang Yanting), director of the provincial Forestry Department, gave a report on launching the afforestation drive. Also present were committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Dong Xueyuan, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen. [Summary] [HK260341 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82]

GUIZHOU PARTY SCHOOL CONFERENCE--The Guizhou provincial conference on the work of party schools was held from 6 to 17 February. Regarding inspiring revolutionary spirit and further developing the cause of cadres education, the conference put forth three specific demands: First, all bureaus, departments and units are required to do well in grasping training of cadres, to run well all kinds of full-time cadre schools, to give play to the role of universities, colleges and middle vocational schools in training cadres and to run well all types of short-term training classes; second, it is essential to implement this year's plans for training cadres and to adhere to the principle of training cadres who are divorced from production and cadres at their posts. Some leading cadres, apart from studying political theory, must be sent to vocational schools to study vocational technology and knowledge; and third, in training cadres, it is necessary to link short-term with long-term training in a planned way and leading cadres at all levels and middle-aged and young cadres must be trained in accordance with this planning. [HK220957 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Feb 82]

JILIN CPPCC MEMBER'S DEATH--(Ren Bao) member and deputy secretary general of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Changchun on 31 December 1981 at the age of 64. A memorial meeting was held on 12 February 1982 at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee. [SK180624 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82]

HUO SHILIAN CLEANS RUBBISH--Leaders of Shanxi Province and Taiyuan Municipality again took part in cleaning the Taiyuan streets on 4 March. Those engaged in this activity included provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian, second secretary and Governor Luo Guibo, and Executive Secretary Li Ligong. Over 5,000 cadres, staff and workers of the 88 units subordinate to the Taiyuan Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees also took part. [Summary] [HK050315 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 82]

TAIYUAN CLEANUP DRIVE--Provincial party and government leaders Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo and Li Ligong took part in cleaning up rubbish in a Taiyuan park on 28 February. CYL cadres attending a provincial CYL session joined them in this activity. [Summary] [HK010219 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82]

XIZANG NEW YEAR CIRCULAR--In accordance with the spirit of the instruction of the Xizang Regional People's Government, the general office of the Xizang Regional People's Government recently issued a circular to all prefectures and all departments on spending a unified, merry, civilized and simple new year according to the Xizang calendar. The circular says that the situation of the region as a whole in the past year was fine and people's income generally increased. Spending a merry traditional festival is the masses' desire. People's governments at all levels and all departments must attach importance to and understand the masses' feelings, respect the nationalities' traditions and customs and actively organize people of all nationalities to spend a unified, merry, civilized and simple Xizang new year. Through the activities of celebrating the Xizang new year, it is essential to further promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the region. The circular demands that around the new year, it is necessary to

carry out activities which are beneficial to the unity of the nationalities, publicize the party's policies on nationalities, support the army, give preferential treatment to PLA dependents, support the government, cherish the people, do well in environmental sanitation work, tidy up social order, arrange for the supply of commodities and nonstaple food, carry out cultural and sports activities and publicize the new marriage law. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82]

HUNAN COMPILES ANTHOLOGY--Recently, the Propaganda Department and the Organization Department of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee jointly compiled an anthology of documents for party members to study. This anthology has been published by the party branch LIFE magazine office and distributed to each party branch. It serves as an important teaching material for conducting education in party spirit, party work style and party discipline. The Propaganda Department and the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee have issued a circular, calling on party organizations at all levels to organize party members to seriously study it. This anthology includes the resolution on certain historical problems of the party since the founding of the country, the speeches by Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu at the forum on the problems of the ideological front, the government work report made by Zhao Ziyang at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and the speech by Chen Yun on "tell the truth, do not save face." [HK161433 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Mar 82]

HENAN UNITED FRONT WORK--The Henan Provincial CCP Committee United Front Department has decided to send 44 cadres, forming 17 work teams, to investigate the implementation of the Central Committee's united front policies. These groups will be led by three deputy directors of the department and 16 cadres at the departmental level. The groups will go to various parts of the province to vigorously propagate the importance of the united front in the new historical period and will help in the united front work there so as to build up close ties between the party and the various strata of the people and thus facilitate socialist modernization. [HK220955 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82]

HENAN JUDICIAL WORK MEETING--The Henan provincial criminal cases judgement work meeting was held in Zhengzhou from 5 to 15 February. The meeting was attended by the presidents of the people's courts at various levels, presiding judges of criminal courts at various levels and the representatives of relevant departments. The number of participants totaled 507. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Wenfu attended the meeting and gave a speech and the president of the provincial people's court Ding Shi gave a concluding report. The meeting summed up the judicial work in criminal cases in the past and confirmed that the public security situation has been improved to some extent. The meeting stressed that in order to further improve the public security situation, the judicial departments should mete out prompt and severe punishment to people who commit serious crimes, such as murder, robbery, rape, arson and bombings. In regard to common juvenile delinquents, we should mainly carry out the policies of educating and persuading them so as to save them. The meeting pointed out the serious occurrences of economic crimes at present and called on the people's courts at all levels to deal

heavy blows at economic crimes by meting our severe punishment according to the law. The meeting called on the judicial workers to carry out the policy of combining leniency with severity and to sum up the experience in implementing the "criminal law" and the "criminal procedural law" so as to do their work well. [HK220955 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82]

GUANGDONG SECRETARY ATTENDS FORUM--The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department held a forum yesterday to discuss how to implement instructions of the Central Committee Secretariat and to promote the civilization and decorum drive in March. Chen Yueping, member of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee and head of the Propaganda Department, presided over the forum. Wu Lengxi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. All participants felt sure that they would make greater achievements in improving environmental sanitation, rectifying social order and raising services quality this year. All units and departments attending the forum mapped out plans in the light of their respective conditions. At present, said Comrade Wu Lengxi, we should give prominence to improving social practices and Guangzhou Municipality should take the lead. The civilization and decorum drive throughout the whole country is an important part of the work in building a socialist spiritual civilization. It should be carried out in coordination with the work of cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field. We should make an apparent change in the party's work style, the cadres' work style and the general social mood. [HK220451 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Feb 82]

HAINAN THREE-LEVEL CADRE MEETING--The Hainan administrative regional meeting of cadres at three levels which lasted 10 days concluded on 14 February. The meeting summed up last year's work and defined this year's struggle objective and tasks. The meeting called on party organizations at all levels to build material and spiritual civilization and to gradually build Hainan into a civilized and rich treasure island. The meeting opened in Haikou on 5 February. Some 600 leading cadres at the district, county and commune levels, leading cadres of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of regional subordinate organs and leading cadres of state farms and some factories, mines and enterprises attended. Luo Tian, Xiao Huanhui, Liang Cheng, (Zhao Guangju), Lin Shulan, (Wei Zefang), (Pan Xiongxiang), (Chen Yan), (Chen Kegong), (Yu Xingli), (Lin Li), (Tang Ming) and (Zheng Zhang), responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee and the regional administrative commissioner's office, also attended. At the meeting, Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, conveyed the latest important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities and the spirit of the meeting of the secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees. On behalf of the regional CCP Committee, he also delivered the summing-up speech. Lin Shulan and (Wei Zefang), deputy secretaries of the regional CCP Committee; (Chen Kegong), Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee; and (Yu Xingli) and (Zheng Zhang), deputy directors of the regional administrative commissioner's office, spoke. [HK260549 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Feb 82]

YANG YICHEN JOINS SANITATION CAMPAIGN--This afternoon over 1,000 cadres of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and subordinate organs under the provincial military district took part in the weekend cleanup campaign. Taking part in the campaign were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Chen Yuanzhi and Zhao Xingyuan. Accompanied by cadres, they cleared away snow in front of the provincial government building and on the plaza of the Harbin railway station. During a break Comrade Yang Yichen stated: The campaign of the five stresses and four beauties involves a wide range of work. To do a good job in launching the Spring Festival sanitation campaign and conducting urban afforestation represents a breakthrough in creating material and spiritual civilization and can bring about immediate results and exert great influence. We must adhere to the principle that cadres take part in the weekend sanitation campaign to make progress in building spiritual civilization. Cadres in units under provincial-level organs also took part in the weekend campaign launched by their own units. [Text] [SK210441 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82]

YANG YICHEN RECEIVES DELINQUENTS--"Three girls in Mudanjiang Municipality helped three misguided youths make a new start. After the three young men turned over a new leaf, they married the three girls. Recently, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, cordially received them." On 20 March, Yang Yichen, while on an inspection tour in Mudanjiang Municipality, together with other leading comrades received the three couples. He heard their stories and cordially encouraged them. [Summary] [SK250237 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 82]

OFFICIALS SHOVEL SNOW--Today is the second day of the all-people decorum and courtesy month. This afternoon, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district and Harbin Municipality arrived at the children's park to sweep snow along with 3,000 cadres, PLA commanders and soldiers, and primary and middle school students. Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei and Zhao Dezhum shoveled snow with the masses. During a break the leaders heard a briefing prepared by the (Nangang) District CCP Committee on implementation of the all-people decorum and courtesy campaign in the district. Comrade Yang Yichen said: We should inspect this work on a regular basis and commend those who do a good job and criticize those who do poor work. Constructions should be undertaken in a civilized manner. We should eliminate the work practice that once a building is completed, all the surrounding streets are wrecked. Environmental cleanliness should be a concern of all people. Also participating in sanitation work were Li Jianbai, (Huang Gao), Hou Jie, (Wang Bei), (Wang Yusheng), Chen Yuanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, (Xi Rui), Wei Zhimin, Wang Jun, Wang Jinling, (Wang Guangwei) and Wang Huacheng. [Text] [SK030810 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 82]

HAINAN FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS--At the Hainan regional meeting of cadres at three levels, Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, delivered the summing-up speech, demanding that the region speed up building of the TV cause and enrich the masses' spiritual and cultural life. The region must establish a TV network for the whole region, including the Xisha Islands. The region must set up a Hainan TV station and make preparations for its own TV programs. The region must make preparations for a TV university and establish a TV repairing network at the district, county and commune levels. Luo Tian demanded that in all places which can receive TV programs, each rural production team and the production team of a state farm buy a TV set for public use as far as possible. [HK260549 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Feb 82]

YE JIANYING RETIRING--Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, told leading comrades of the PLA that Comrades Deng Xiaoping and others have persuaded Chairman Ye Jianying to retire and at the same time have been considering the question of finding a replacement to take over Comrade Ye Jianying's duties. [Text] [OW220945 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 21 Mar 82]

SHIJIAZHUANG CLEANUP--Responsible comrades of the party, government and army, office cadres and army men went on the streets of Shijiazhuang on 2 March to participate in the civility and courtesy month drive. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Jin Ming, second secretary and Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jiang Yizhen, and Secretary and Governor Li Erzhong took part in cleaning up the Municipal People's Bank. In the afternoon Ma Hui, Xie Feng, Zhang Zhibo and Jia Ran, responsible comrades of Hebei military district and Shijiazhuang Prefecture and municipality, helped clean various streets. [Summary] [HK110343 Shijianzhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82]

WOMEN'S FEDERATION FORUM--"On the afternoon of 8 March, the Xizang Regional Women's Federation held a forum of good women workers of all nationalities, all counties and all fronts in the region to mark the 8 March International Women's Day. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, regional People's Government, regional CPPCC, regional military district and Lhasa municipal organizations, including Yin Fatang, Raidi, Yang Dongsheng, (Tao Xu), Samding Doje Pamo, (Wang Daxuan), Dainba Gyaincain, (Gao Kexuan) and others, attended the forum." Some 70 people in all attended the forum. (Na Zhen), chairman of the regional Women's Federation, spoke at the forum. She called on all women workers in the region to enthusiastically participate in the "all-people civility and courtesy month" the building of material and spiritual civilization. At the conclusion of the forum, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, spoke and extended warm seasonal greetings to all women who attended the forum. [Summary] [HK100732 Lhasa XIZANG Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Mar 82]

NEW REVOLUTION MEMOIR--Fuzhou, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--"In memory of the long march," a long memoir on Chinese revolution written by Commander Yang Chengwu of the PLA Fuzhou units on the basis of his personnel experience, will be published soon. "Comrade Ye Jianying inscribed the title of this memoir and Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote a preface." Containing some 200,000 words and 12 precious photos,

this new book describes in details the fierce battles fought by the red fourth regiment under the red first front army during the long march, and also illustrates the fearless spirit of the Proletariat displayed by the red army men in realizing their lofty revolutionary ideal. The book also praises the party leadership, Comrade Mao Zedong and other older-generation Proletarian revolutionaries, and the great Mao Zedong thought. [OW211319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 11 Mar 82]

HONG KONG PERFORMER--Well-known Hong Kong movie star and singer (Shi Hui) gave a recital on the evening of 7 March in Fuzhou, more than 1,000 people attended the recital at the Fuzhou people's theater. A second recital was held on the evening of 8 March at the Fujian indoor stadium which can seat an audience of 6,000. "(Shi Hui) arrived in Fuzhou on 5 March. Leading comrades of Fujian Province, Xiang Nan and others, met with her and enjoyed her singing. (Shi Hui) will also visit Xiamen and Quanzhou." [Summary] [OW201001 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 14 Mar 82]

ASSOCIATION HOLDS FORUM--Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--The National Work Forum of the China Association for Promoting Democracy ended today after a 10-day session. The meeting suggested that the association earnestly implement the guidelines of the National United Front Work Conference and bring about a new situation for work this year. Most members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy are from educational and cultural publishing fronts. They have done a great deal of work in recent years in education and publication, recruited 2,500 new members and set up many new local organizations. This meeting summed up work experience gained in the past several years and put forth many specific suggestions about developing specialized activities and making greater contributions toward building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Ping Jiesan, deputy director of the United Front Work department of the CCP Central Committee spoke at the meeting. Also present were Xu Boxin and Lei Jieqiong, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the China Association for promoting democracy. [Text] [OW120813 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 11 Mar 82]

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC MEETING--The fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held the 16th Standing Committee meeting on 17 February and decided to convene the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee in Harbin on 21 February. Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the Standing Committee meeting. The meeting heard the report of Jin Langbai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee on preparations for the coming CPPCC session. Attending the meeting were Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Weizhi, Tang Liandi, Wang Zhaozhi and Jin Langbai, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. [SK180622 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 82]

HEILONGJIANG'S MARTYRS' EXHIBITION--According to our sources, Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Zhao Xingyuan and Xie Yunging, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, this morning toured the exhibition of the mobile exhibition team under the Dongbei Martyrs' Memorial Hall and were briefed by the team. The contents of the briefings are heroic deeds of the martyrs Yang Jingyu, Chen Hanzhang, (Zhao Zhangzhi), Li Zhaolin and [name indistinct] in northeast China's war of resistance against the Japanese. The team will hold a tour exhibition in 12 provinces and municipalities inside the Shanhaiguan gate. [Excerpt] [SK151326 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82]

YANG YICHEN VISITS WOUNDED HERO--This afternoon, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai and Zhao Dezun, went to the No 5 Harbin hospital to visit Comrade (Guo Zhijian) who was seriously wounded by scoundrels while sacrificing himself to save others. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Yang Yichen urged (Guo Zhijian) to rest well and told his father that (Guo Zhijian) is not only his good son but also a good son of the people and the party. Comrade Li Lian urged the medical personnel of the No 5 Harbin hospital to emulate (Guo Zhijian) and make contributions to their work. On the evening of 28 February, (Guo Zhijian), young worker of the Harbin grain and oil-bearing crops processing plant, encountered three scoundrels who were holding up three young women. He bravely stepped forward to save these three women and, unfortunately, was shot by the scoundrels. After receiving emergency treatment at the No 5 Harbin hospital, he is now out of danger. [Text] [SK051019 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82]

ANTICORRUPTION EXHIBIT VIEWED--To coordinate with the current campaign to combat the crimes in the economic field, the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate and the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council jointly sponsored an anticorruption and antibribery exhibition, which officially began at the Shanghai workers' cultural palace on 5 March. Principal exhibits are some of the corruption, bribery and dereliction of duty cases directly handled and investigated by Shanghai's procuratorates since the beginning of 1980. They vividly expose the serious crimes of certain state workers. Chen Guodong and others municipal party and government leaders viewed these exhibits during the preview. [Text] [OW062326 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 82]

CONFERENCE ON COMPILING PARTY HISTORY--A conference on compiling history in Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi and Henan was held in Changsha from 15 to 20 March. This was the first branch conference to be held following the national conference on compiling party history, held last August. Revolutionaries of the older generation who fought together with the people of Hunan in the early years of revolution, Tan Zhenlin, Wang Shoudao, Xiao Ke, Yuan Renyuan and Tang Tianji, were invited to the meeting. Comrades, Tan Zhenlin, Wang Shoudao and Tang Tianji made important speeches. Comrade Xiao Ke delivered a special topic report. Hunan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Comrade Mao Zhiyong attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting reviewed the situation in implementing last year's national conference on compiling party history, exchanged experiences, and studied how to meet the new situation of the retirement of large numbers of old cadres to the second line, make all-round plans, grasp implementation, and better launch the work of compiling party history. [Text] [HK220237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Mar 82]

UNITED FRONT MEETING--The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial united front work conference at Xiangtan from 9 to 19 March. The participants unanimously held: The united front remains an important magic weapon of the party in the new period of history. The meeting decided to speed up the implementation of all united front policies and make new progress in the province's united front work. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong made an important speech at the meeting. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: We must implement the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision with the various democratic parties. We must treat our friends outside the party as equals, make friends with them, and gradually establish close relations of utter devotion with them. He demanded that party organizations at all levels

conduct extensive propaganda on the united front and reeducation in united front theory and policies, to bring about a new situation in the province's united front work. [Text] [HK210249 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Mar 82]

DEMOCRATIC PERSONAGES VISITED--Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units; Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Fujian Province; Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Yuan Gai, Chen Xizhong, Guo Ruiren, Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren, Wei Jinshui, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu and Zuo Fengmei, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, went to the overseas Chinese hall in Fuzhou yesterday evening to visit the members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee who have returned to Fuzhou from Hong Kong and Macao to attend the fourth session of the fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties and well-known personages of various circles and had a cordial talk with them. [Text] [OW081421 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 82 p 1]

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS RALLY--Comrade Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at a mobilization rally held by Mudanjiang Municipality 20 March on helping misguided youths and juvenile delinquents. He pointed out that stepping up our efforts to help and educate misguided youths and juvenile delinquents is a strategic measure for achieving a decisive turn for the better this year in public order and the general mood of society. The entire party and the general public must further mobilize themselves and give full reign to the functions of mass organizations such as trade unions, CYL and women's federations to implement this task intensively and extensively. He also noted: In implementing this task, we should further bring into play the functions of public security, procuratorial and judicial organs to crack down severely and promptly on criminals. Labor departments should do their best to arrange jobs for youths awaiting employment, particularly for those misguided youths and juvenile delinquents who have made a new start. Civil administrative organs should, if their financial resources permit, provide proper relief to those who have exceptional difficulties in livelihood. Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, and principal responsible comrades of the Mudanjiang Prefectural CCP Committee attended the rally. [Excerpt] [SK210344 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005/686

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BAI RUBING JOINTS CIVILITY-MONTH ACTIVITIES

SK060446 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 19th anniversary of the call issued by Chairman Mao on learning from Comrade Lei Feng fell on 5 March. On this occasion, 200,000 youths of Jinan municipality, the capital of Shandong Province, holding high the bright-colored CYL banners and their unit banners, and carrying with them tools such as spades and pickaxes, joyfully went to streets, plazas, parks and railway stations to join in activities of public benefit, to disseminate the principle of five stresses and four beauties, to do good deeds for the people and to strive to be vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Joining the campaign at the Daminghu Park were responsible comrades from the provincial and Jinan municipal organs, including Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, Xu Jianchun, Zhao Feng, Li Yuang, Zhang Zhusheng, Liu Gan, Zhou Xingfu, Yu Xiu, Li Sijing, Wang Liang, Wei Jianyi and (Zhu Ming). They, together with more than 2,000 CYL members, youths, students and PLA commanders and fighters, happily took part in the campaign to do good deeds for the people as well as Comrade Lei Feng did. They braved the chill wind and actively swept away garbage such as fallen leaves and withered grass.

During his clean-up activities, Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, briefed responsible comrades of the Jinan municipal organs, saying that Jinan municipality has so many places of historic interest and scenic beauty that we should take the advantage of the all-people decorum and courtesy campaign in March to restore its fame as soon as possible. He stressed that efforts should be made to refrain from making gestures just to give the impression of waging the campaign and to ensure the work of promoting civility activities by responsible personnel every day of the year.

Among others who joined the civility campaign were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, including Li Zichao, Wang Zhongyin, Lin Ping and Ding Fangming, and responsible comrades from the Provincial Cultural Commission and Education Department. They came to the Shandong Engineering College to join the work of leveling the campus together with professors and students of the college. Following their labor, they were accompanied by responsible comrades of the college CCP committee on an inspection of campus environmental sanitation.

CSO: 4005/689

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS RALLY ON CIVILITY CAMPAIGN

SK280535 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 27 February, the regional CCP Committee held a mobilization rally on launching the all-people civility-month campaign. The rally urged the people of various nationalities throughout the region to swing into action to implement the directives of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, carry out large-scale and penetrating activities in the support of the "five stresses" and "four points of beauties" and promote the establishment of the socialist spiritual civilization.

The rally was presided over by (Zhao Xijun), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee. Some 1,500 people attended the rally. They included leading comrades of the regional party and government organs Wang Duo, Bu He, Zhou Beifeng and Shi Guanghua; responsible persons of other regional departments; leading comrades of the Hohhot municipal party, government and army organs; cadres and people and PLA soldiers.

Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: To achieve socialist modernization, we should make efforts to establish a material civilization, on the one hand, and a spiritual civilization, on the other. In our efforts to establish the socialist spiritual civilization, we should strive to make a decisive turn for the better in our public security, social common practices, and our party's work style. The central authorities decided to designate March every year as all-people civility month. This was an important step to improve social common practices and establish a socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Wang Duo continued: The establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization and the establishment of a socialist material civilization are closely related and supplement each other. To establish a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization is an important task in our modernization drive and also a characteristic of our socialist society. We should overcome the lax and weak state of mind reflected in the practices of separating the establishment of the spiritual civilization from that of the material civilization and putting them in opposition to each other, of neglecting the establishment of the spiritual civilization and of taking ideological and political work lightly. We should firmly grasp ideological education, which is a key link, to make the masses and cadres enhance their understanding of

the importance of the spiritual civilization and plunge into the civility-month activities voluntarily and vigorously.

(Cao Emeng), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee, also spoke.

Also speaking at the rally were (Qu He), deputy secretary of the Hohhot municipal CCP Committee; (Yun Shubi), vice chairman of the regional Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee and director of the regional Public Health Office; (Zhu Chengde), deputy director of the regional Public Security Office; (Liang Guofang), deputy director of the regional Commercial Office; (Chen Jiesheng), director of the regional Education Office; (Wang Qie), vice chairman of the regional Trade Union Council; (Du Guang), deputy secretary of the regional CYL Committee; (Yu Shufen), chairman of the regional Women's Federation; and (Shi Xiuyun) from the Nei Monggol No 1 woolen textile mill. They introduced the activities their departments will carry out in response to the civility month campaign.

CSO: 4005/689

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HAINAN HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK CONFERENCE

HK150847 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the relevant instructions of the central authorities, the Hainan regional conference on planned parenthood work which was recently held put forth: In the future, except individuals who have special circumstances, each couple of the cadres, staff members, workers and urban residents in our region can have only one child in their life. In the rural areas, except a small number of people who have practical difficulties, in compliance with the provisions of the policy and with approval, each couple can have a second child and under no circumstances can they have a third child.

The conference held: To do this work well, we must use ideological education as our main method and the necessary administrative orders and economic measures as an auxiliary method. Apart from being given an award, the only child and his family who have received a preferential treatment certificate must enjoy priority in child care, admission to a school, medical treatment, housing and recruitment of workers. Those who do not follow advice and who disregard the state plan and persist in having a second child or even more children outside the plan must be punished in accordance with the policy and conventions and customs formulated by all places. Disciplinary action must be taken against the cadres, staff and workers whose cases are serious and have a very bad effect.

The conference pointed out: From now on, the whole region must quickly whip up an upsurge of planned parenthood with achieving planned population as the central work. In a certain specified time, we must concentrate manpower and technical forces on the all-round achievement of planned population.

CSO: 4005/689

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

SK080517 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] According to our sources, our province's birthrate rose in 1981. The provincial family planning work conference, which was concluded on 4 March, urged organs and leaders at all levels to exert themselves to reduce the growing birth rate. The meeting held that over the past 10 years our province has scored remarkable achievements in birth control work. The province's natural population growth rate declined from 29.1 per thousand in 1971 to 8.9 per thousand in 1980. By 1981, a total of 2 million babies were not born in 10 years, thus achieving initial results in ending the unplanned birth growth situation and creating favorable conditions for our province's economic development. Nevertheless, we should also note that our province's natural population growth rate rose in 1981. This is a very serious problem.

Comrades attending the conference held that, apart from some objective reasons, our province's growing birth rate was caused by lax leadership and poor work. Some leading cadres lack a clear understanding of the importance and urgency of controlling the birth rate. They feel quite helpless in carrying out birth control work in the new situation and some of them even do not bother to interfere in it. This situation must be ended as soon as possible.

The meeting urged leading comrades at all levels to advance despite difficulties, to strengthen--not slacken--their efforts, to promote and not to slip back or hinder the work and to make the birth control work a success. The meeting was sponsored by the provincial people's government. Attending and addressing the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government, including Feng Jixin, Li Qiyang, and Wu Jian.

CSO: 4005/689

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING CITES ACHIEVEMENTS IN BIRTH CONTROL

SK121003 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Liaoning Province scored remarkable achievements in family planning work in 1981. The planned parenthood rate increased from 77.7 percent in 1980 to 80.5 percent in 1981. The rate of people pledging to have one child was 79.7 percent in 1981, as against 67.2 percent in 1980. The rate of people who had more than one child declined from 8 percent in 1980 to 5.7 percent in 1981. The provincial population growth rate was 11.33 per thousand. Over 1,100 production brigades throughout the province succeeded in abiding by the planned parenthood regulations.

There were over 722,000 marriages in our province in 1981, scaling a historical peak of the province, surpassing the 1980 figure by over 100 percent and causing great problems to the family planning work. In coping with such a situation, localities throughout the province have extensively disseminated the open letter issued by the CCP Central Committee to party and CYL members in regard to controlling national population growth and have vigorously urged young people to uphold late marriage and childbirth and to follow the principle that one couple has only one child. They also have placed the family planning work in their major tasks for building material and spiritual civilizations and launching the campaign of the five stresses and four beauties, and of building five-good families so as to raise the birth control awareness among the broad masses of cadres and the people.

While enacting production responsibility systems, many rural communes, brigades and production teams throughout the province have also enforced responsibility systems in family planning work in an effort to achieve results in both, thus resulting in the full play of birth control enthusiasm among cadres and the masses. These localities also have earnestly implemented the party's policy on birth control and have enacted provisions for commending those who have only one child, imposing restrictions on giving birth to a second child, strictly preventing giving birth a third time and signing no-more-birth contracts with fertile couples in order to ensure the fulfillment of the population plan. In particular, party committees and people's governments at all levels throughout the province have made further efforts to strengthen their leadership over family planning work and have solved practical problems by sponsoring specific meetings to devise measures.

Party and government leading organs of Yingkou municipality have regarded family planning work as an important item on their agenda and have relentlessly grasped the work, thus scaling the highest planned parenthood rate of the province. However, it is noted that unplanned births in some areas remain serious, such as Chaoyang, Fuxin, Xiuyan and Faku Counties, where over one-third of fertile couples have failed to abide by the birth-control regulations. Such a backward situation must be improved immediately.

CSO: 4005/689

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LITERATURE AND ART FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING

HK260721 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Summary] The fourth committee of the Hebei Provincial Literature and Art Federation held its second meeting in Shijiazhuang municipality from 7 to 11 March. The meeting drew up a work plan for 1982 through summing up work and exchanging experiences. Participating in the meeting were more than 100 writers and artists including responsible comrades of literature and art federation committee's at all levels. The meeting heard and discussed the work report made by (Liu Chunfeng), vice-chairman of the Provincial Literature and Art Federation. The meeting held: "Since the Fourth Provincial Writers and Artists Congress in May 1980, great success has been scored in literature and art work in our province. But on the way to progress, there has also been some problems, which are mainly reflected as: The quality of publications and the level of writing fail to reach the proper standard, and some works with wrong tendencies have also been published. This has brought about bad social effects. The meeting deemed: In the 1982 new year, on the basis of studying Comrade Mao Zedong's 'talk at the Yanan forum on literature and art,' it is necessary to do well in studying and publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art. We must also carry out activities of appraising works which reflect new people and new things that have emerged in the building of the four modernizations."

On the afternoon of 10 March, Li Erzong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, governor and honorary chairman of the Provincial Literature and Art Federation and other leading comrades attended and spoke at the meeting. They also chatted with writers and literary workers who, as the first group of this year, took the initiative to go to the countryside to plunge into the thick of life. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee pointed out: "As Chairman Mao stated in his 'talk at the Yanan forum on literature and art,' it is quite true that life is the only source of all literature and art, and that literary and art workers should go deep into life to understand and know well the people and things they are going to depict. We should insist on them doing so. To improve writing, writers must go deep into life. This is a truth proved by repeated application. Not only must professional writers go to the countryside to know life well, but the amateur ones must also go so that they can understand life more deeply. Writers and literary workers should exert themselves to their utmost to know well contemporary workers and peasants and write about new people, new things and new contradictions in the new stage of history so as to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization."

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HAINAN DISCOURAGES SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES--Qiongzhan County people's government issued a circular recently calling for all communes and brigades in the county not to follow superstitious practices. The circular called for attaching importance to science and curbing superstitious practices. Party members, CYL members and cadres must set examples and resolutely carry out the circular of the county people's government and other stipulations. Anyone violating the stipulations will be punished according to law.
[HK080502 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 Mar 82]

HENAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION CIRCULAR--Recently, the Henan Provincial Federation of Women issued a circular for the forthcoming Women's Day on 8 March. The circular demanded that all localities organize women cadres to study the government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, bring into full play the role of women in the building of material and spiritual civilization, uphold the four basic principles and study the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese women volleyball team so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations. The circular called for integrating the activities of advocating "five-good" families with those of "five stresses and four beautifuls." The Provincial Federation of Women decided to hold a provincial representative meeting for advanced women's collectives and individuals before Women's Day. The circular also called for women in all localities to participate in tree-planting activities.
[HK150241 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Feb 82]

COURTESY MONTH ACTIVITIES IN FUJIAN--A number of deputies to the Fujian Provincial People's Congress and members of the Fujian provincial CPPCC Committee attending meetings in Fuzhou 7 March inspected the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities at four places in Fuzhou municipality. Those taking part in the inspection included Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng, Ren Manjun, Zhu Yaohua, Lu Sheng, Cong Dezi, Yuan Gai, Lu Haoran, Ni Songmao and Zuo Fengmei as well as other deputies to the provincial people's congress and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Since the beginning of the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities, environmental sanitation has really been improved a lot in Fuzhou. The streets are much cleaner than before. The Nanmen agricultural trade market which was notorious for being dirty and messy looked neat and clean yesterday. The deputies to the provincial people's congress and the members of the provincial CPPCC

Committee praised them and encouraged them to maintain that way constantly instead of keeping clean and neat for a short period only. [Excerpts]
[OW171811 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 82 p 1]

GUANGZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--The Guangzhou Municipal Planned Parenthood Committee recently held a meeting and decided that Guangzhou should strive to raise the percentage of married couples bearing only one child to over 95 percent. The rural areas must adopt measures to curb couples from bearing more than one child so as to keep the annual growth rate of population below 10.5 per thousand. [HK100945 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 9 Mar 82]

HENAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK--Xinyang Prefecture of Henan Province has done a good job of planned parenthood work. In 1981, the population growth rate was controlled at 7.98 thousand, which is 2.2 per thousand lower than the plan set by the province. While doing a good job of propaganda and education work, the CCP committees at all levels in Xinyang Prefecture have established and perfected various kinds of responsibility systems. First, the cadre position responsibility system. Second, integrating the production contract system with the planned parenthood contract system. Third, award and punishment systems for planned parenthood. Fourth, women of child-bearing age must receive periodical medical examinations. Fifth, inspection and appraisal system. Apart from this, most communes in the rural areas also mobilize the masses to draft a joint pledge of planned parenthood. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 82]

GUANGDONG MUNICIPALITY PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Zhaoqing municipality has achieved new results in planned parenthood work: 99.1 percent of the municipality's couples have only one child each. Now, 5,391 couples each have only one child, and 5,342 couples have received one-child certificates. [HK050208 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 82]

NEI MONGGOL MOBILIZATION RALLY--The administrative departments and education trade unions under the Nei Monggol regional and Hohhot municipal education bureaus sponsored a mobilization rally on the afternoon of 12 March to urge over 260,000 teachers and professors and over 4.3 million students throughout the region to actively plunge into the campaign of "five stresses" and "four beauties" and to set examples in supporting the current civility-month campaign so as to effectively influence and arouse the people across the region to actively contribute to building socialist spiritual civilization. The rally put great emphasis on the role played by the education front in achieving success in the current all-people civility and courtesy campaign. Attending the rally were responsible comrades from the regional and Hohhot municipal party and government organs, including Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee, who also addressed the rally. [SK171210 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 82]

MEETING HAILS ATHLETES, COACHES--Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality held a grand meeting this morning to commend the outstanding athletes and coaches for 1981. Over 1,600 people attended the commendation meeting, including Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee;

Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing Municipality; Li Menghua, minister in charge of the state Physical Culture and Sports Commissions; as well as representatives from athletic and other circles in the capital city. On behalf of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the Beijing municipal government, Vice Mayor Bai Jiefu extended congratulations to the outstanding athletes and coaches receiving commendations at the meeting and called on them to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and always scaling new heights. He urged them to strive for still greater success in the new year so as to contribute to the prosperity of China and win glory for the country. [Excerpts] [OW131339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 12 Feb 82]

CHEN XITONG ADDRESSES YOUNG PIONEERS--Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Some 400,000 young pioneers in eight districts and the suburban areas of Beijing Municipality today launched activities of creating 836 "young pioneer sanitary streets" and began to improve street hygiene throughout the city. Creating the "young pioneer sanitary streets" marks the first step taken by Beijing Municipality in unfolding the "all-people decorum and courtesy month." Speaking at today's ceremony marking the creation of sanitary streets, permanent Secretary Chen Xitong of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee pointed out that the masses of young people represent a new force and shock brigade in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" and "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. By taking part in the activities of creating the "young pioneer sanitary streets," the 400,000 members of Beijing's young pioneer organizations thus become young vanguards in promoting the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. Road signs for marking the sanitary streets were presented to the young pioneers at today's ceremony by Qian Xinzong, deputy director of the Central Committee for the patriotic health movement and minister of health. The activities of creating "young pioneer sanitary streets" are organized by the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee and the municipal Education Bureau. [Excerpts] [OW010855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 27 Feb 82]

LIAONING CENSUS CONFERENCE--The Liaoning provincial conference on the census was held 6-9 February in Shenyang. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national conference on the census and drew up plans for conducting the census in the province. The conference urged party and government organizations at all levels to attach importance to this work. It decided to conduct the census in pilot counties and districts beginning 20 April. [SK110647 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82]

SHANDONG POPULATION GROWTH--Dezhou Prefecture in Shandong Province lowered the population growth rate to 5.57 per thousand in 1981. Some 86.6 percent of couples signed up to have only one child. The one-child rate climbed to 80.1 percent, an increase of 14.6 percent over 1980. [SK120742 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82]

HEILONGJIANG WOMEN'S GATHERING--According to our sources, over 2,400 women of all nationalities hailing from all circles gathered together today at the provincial exhibition hall to mark the 72nd anniversary of the International

Labor Women's Day. Attending the ceremony were leading comrades of the province and Harbin Municipality including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Bai Qing, Wang Jun, Wang Huacheng, (Zhao Guoqiang), (Yao Xuerong), (Li Nai), (Wang Zhengzhi) and (Hu Yuefang), and responsible comrades of the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial CYL Committee the provincial Women's Federation and departments concerned. Leading comrades including Yang Yichen and Li Lian shook hands with women attending the ceremony and wished them a happy holiday. (Yao Xuerong), deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the ceremony. He heartily praised the broad masses of women in Harbin for their promising achievements in the past year. He said: Last year, over 240 women model workers and 27,300 five-good families were chosen, substantially promoting the work in all fields in Harbin. I hope the broad masses of women will make due contributions to this year's campaigns for the five stresses and four beauties, five-good families, 3 March red flag bearers, red flag unit emulation drive, the work of bringing up the next generation, the work on children and juveniles and the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Representatives of the province's 3 March red flag bearers and women hailing from all fronts also spoke at the ceremony. [Text] [SK081258 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 82]

HARBIN COLLEGE PRAISED--According to our reporter, this morning Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, had an intimate talk with some teachers and students of the Harbin Teachers' College and listened to a report on the college's ideological situation and on the students' school-work over the past year. Having popularized throughout the college for about 1 year the experiences of (Li Zhongwu) and four other students of a class of the Chinese department on conducting self-education by learning history, the political and ideological outlook of students and teachers in this college has changed profoundly, their confused ideas have been clarified and their faith in party leadership, communism and the four modernizations has been strengthened. Yang Yichen praised the college's overall work method--conducting education on loving the party, our motherland and socialism through teaching party history, modern history and history since the founding of the PRC. He considered this method worth praising and popularizing. He said: All schools should intensify ideological and political education and continue to launch a mass self-education activities. He urged the large numbers of teachers not only to impart knowledge but all to educate people and encouraged the broad masses of students to become both red and expert so as to serve as examples and models in political and ideological work. [Text] [SK070319 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 82]

LHASA 'THREE-GOODS' STUDENTS' CONGRESS--From 11 to 13 February, the Lhasa Municipal Culture and Education Bureau held its first congress of "three-goods" students. Attending were 213 "three-goods" students of middle and primary schools in the municipal urban area and in the 11 municipal subordinate counties. Yangling Duoqi, secretary of the regional CCP Committee; Xia Chuan, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee; and responsible persons of the relevant departments of the region and the municipality also attended. Yangling Duoqi made an important report at the opening

ceremony. He said that carrying out the "three-goods" activities is an effective measure for developing the moral and intellectual education and physical culture of the young people and juveniles. The fundamental task of our socialist schools is to impart knowledge and train people of ability who are red and expert and whose moral and intellectual education and physical culture develop in an all-round way. Carrying out the "three-goods" activities is an important aspect of building spiritual civilization. He demanded that the municipality adhere to the party's principle on education and carry out the "three-goods" activities. At the closing ceremony, the municipal Culture and Education Bureau awarded "three-goods" student certificates and prizes to the representatives of the "three-goods" students. [HK171304 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 82]

SHAANXI PARENTHOOD CONGRESS CONCLUDES--The third Shaanxi Provincial Congress of progressive collectives and individuals in planned parenthood work concluded on 25 February. Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Zhang Fanghai, Cai Changyuan, Sun Zuobin, Song Youtian, Tan Weixu, Zhang Jian and Fan Ming, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, military district and CPPCC attended the closing ceremony. The participants pledged to act according to the spirit of the central instructions and of the congress, overcome slackness, and get a thoroughly good grasp of planned parenthood work. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui spoke at the closing session. Governor Yu Mingtao delivered a summation. Zhou Boping, vice chairman of the State Planned Parenthood Commission, also spoke. [Summary] [HK260355 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Feb 82]

QINGHAI'S THEATRICAL FESTIVAL--The first provincial theatrical festival of young dramatists and singers concluded on 18 March. On the basis of seeking opinions from the audience and through repeated comparisons, appraisals and discussions, the meeting's appraisal committee chose by secret ballots five first-grade-award winners, 10 second-grade-award winners and 20 third-grade-award winners. Leading comrades of the party and government organs, including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Liu Chengyun and Liang Changhan, watched the performance and received performers. [Excerpts] [SK190143 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Mar 82]

FENG JIXIN VISITS COMMUNE MEMBER--Lanzhou, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--According to XINHUA reporter Ge Xiangxian [5514 6272 6343], during his recent investigation tour to the rural areas, Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, visited Feng Zhiqin [1409 5347 3830], member of the Yuele commune of Huachi County, Gansu Province, who is a real life "Liu Qiao Er." Feng Jixin praised her for setting a good example in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. The Pingju opera "Liu Qiao Er" was based on a true story about Feng Zhiqin, who lived in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and who opposed the feudal ethical code and wanted to have her own say in marriage. [Excerpts] [OW080300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 7 Mar 82]

XINJIANG GRADUATES' RALLY--The Xinjiang regional mobilization rally on the assignment of the 1982 graduates of schools of higher education was held in the Urumqi people's theater on the morning of 3 February. The rally demanded that all graduates spontaneously obey the assignment of work by their organizations, go to the grass roots and to places where conditions are hardest and where they are most needed. They must make the necessary contributions toward the four modernizations. Ba Dai, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a mobilization report at the rally. Some 2,000 students graduated from schools of higher education in the region in 1982. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Feb 82]

XIAN MUNICIPALITY PROGRESS--Xian Municipality has recently carried out work in tidying up the appearance and sanitation of the city. Now, 70 percent of organs, enterprises and units in the municipality have made unified arrangements and rationally staggered their working hours so that their employees are not using the means of transport at the same time, social order has improved and cadres have improved their work style. This municipality has become clean and beautiful. At the request of this station reporter, (Zhang Tieming), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and acting mayor, talked about the progress of the municipality. In his talk, he reviewed the work of tidying up the municipality and called on the municipality to make sustained and redoubled efforts to score even greater achievements. [HK220935 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Feb 82]

SHAANXI IMPROVES CULTURAL LIFE--The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on the party committees at all levels to implement the CCP Central Committee's directive on improving the cultural life of the masses of people. The circular calls on the party organizations to conscientiously build cultural facilities in a planned manner. They should draw up concrete long-term plans for the development of cultural activities and the construction of cultural institutes in communes and towns in rural areas. They should organize a lively spare-time cultural life for the masses on the basis of the principles of voluntary participation, diversity of activity forms and conservation of funds. They should conscientiously establish and run well spare-time schools for young workers and peasants and also homes for youths. They should organize scientific and cultural lectures. All the cultural institutions and professional literary and art bodies should pay attention to serving the rural people. [HK220935 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CRACKDOWN ON 'OBSCENE' VIDEOTAPES--According to our sources, the administrative departments of industrial and commercial circles throughout Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province, have strictly dealt with units which import tapes and videotapes of reactionary, pornographic and obscene songs and pictures and which illegally copy these tapes, such as the No 2 Shenyang department store, which has imported 400 recorded tapes. According to the Cultural Department, the majority are of a reactionary, pornographic and vulgar character. Some song tapes are labeled with pseudonymous titles, such as the reactionary popular song "Manzhou Guniang" whose title is replaced by "Xiangcun Xiaoguniang," and the song "Taohua Jiang" whose title is replaced

by "Taohuaxiang." From August 1981 to February 1982 the multiple repair department under the Shenyang carbonization products administrative office illegally purchased the tapes of songs prohibited by the state department concerned and earned over 1,000 yuan in illegal profits by copying these tapes. According to provisions issued by the state department concerned on strictly controlling the importing, copying, selling and public playing of reactionary, pornographic and vulgar song tapes and videotapes, the Shenyang municipal industrial and commercial department from 10 to 16 March confiscated 400 recorded song tapes imported from Hong Kong and retailed at the No 2 Shenyang department store and 78 recorded song tapes and 1,000 yuan of illegal earnings at the abovementioned repair department. [Text] [SK260854 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82]

UNHEALTHY MUSIC, PICTURES CHECKED--Today our station reporters, together with responsible comrades of departments concerned, went to the seven firms which are selling recording tapes, including the No 1 and 5 department stores of Changchun Municipality and the Changchun municipal water, heat and light appliance store, to investigate their commodities and their self-discipline work. These firms have actively adopted measures to dispose of recorded music and videotapes which violate the regulations issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on strictly prohibiting importing, copying, selling and publicly playing reactionary, pornographic and dirty music and videotapes. Stores run by overseas Chinese in Changchun Municipality have copied, sold and publicly played some unhealthy songs over the past years. After the issuance of the central authorities' document, they have earnestly conducted a self-examination of their tape commodities and have discarded all those which run counter to the regulations. [Text] [SK180614 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82]

HUBEI COUNTY POPULATION RISES--Badong County's natural population growth rate in 1981 was 13.67 per 1,000. The county was therefore criticized by relevant upper-level departments. To reduce the county's natural population growth rate, cadres at all levels must take the lead in carrying out planned parenthood. Up until now, 118 commune cadres have received one-child certificates. [HK251353 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 82]

GUANGZHOU CIRCULAR ON DANCES--The Guangzhou Municipal People's Government issued a circular yesterday on holding dance parties, giving concerts in teahouses and employing professional art personnel in activities such as performances for foreign guests and sound recordings. It was stipulated that the units concerned should go through the formality of submitting a report and these activities can be held only after approval. The circular stressed that those guest houses, buildings and clubs that have been given permission to hold dance parties for business purposes are not allowed to employ any philharmonic orchestras or other personnel to give instrumental performances or serve as dance partners. In teahouses that have been given permission to hold concerts, stress should be laid on signing excellent songs from our country. A suitable number of excellent musical works from other countries of the world can also be performed but items that have not been examined and approved should not be broadcast or performed. The circular finally stressed that, with respect to those people who have acted in violation of the various

regulations of the provincial and municipal people's governments on holding dance parties and giving concerts in teahouses and who have disturbed public order and damaged socialist spiritual civilization, the departments concerned should deal with them according to the seriousness of each case. [Text]
[HK260857 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Mar 82]

'REACTIONARY,' OBSCENE ITEMS SMUGGLED--Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--The participants at a discussion meeting held by the cultural group of the CPPCC National Committee on 25 March suggested: While the reproduction, sale and playing of reactionary or pornographic sound and video products are strictly banned, it is necessary to create more healthy literary and art works to enrich the people's cultural life and occupy the cultural position with socialist literary and art works. According to the comrade from the general administration of customs present at the meeting: In 1981 customs discovered attempts to smuggle some 11,000 pieces of reactionary printed matter into China. In addition, the customs confiscated some 36,000 copies of pornographic publications. The figures show that the inflow of bourgeois decadent cultural products in 1981 increased by 90 percent over 1980. Some comrades pointed out: A recent survey of 102 magazines shows that pinup girls appeared on the covers of 218 issues, out of a total of 792. We indeed should prevent some unhealthy things from appearing in our media. The comrades present urged: The comrades doing cultural work should create more, better and healthier literary and art works. They should reflect people's initiative and creativeness in the establishment of socialist material and spiritual civilization and arouse people's enthusiasm for the four modernizations. We must strictly ban those reactionary or pornographic things which corrupt the broad masses of people and youth. The departments concerned should closely cooperate with each other to do a good job in detecting and banning those undesirable things. [Text] [OW260141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 25 Mar 82]

ANHUI WORKERS COLLEGES--The ninth meeting of the Anhui Provincial People's Government on 18 February approved the establishment of five colleges in the province for staff members and workers. They are the Engineering College, the Medical College and the Finance and Economic College to be run by the Huainan Mining Bureau for its staff and workers and the Staff and Worker University and the Staff and Worker Medical College which will be set up by the Huaibei Mining Bureau. In addition, another higher education institution known as the Anhui Electric Power College for staff and workers will be established with the approval of the Ministry of Electric Power Industry. The period of schooling in these six colleges varies with different specialties--it may be 2, 3 or 4 years. Staff members and workers will not be required to engage in production whilst they are studying at these colleges. [OW030059 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4005/689

PAPER ON TAIWAN SUPPORT FOR ZHENG CHENGGONG

HK280615 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Guoqiang [7115 0948 1730]: "Compatriots of Taiwan Support Zheng Chenggong's Patriotic Deeds"]

[Text] Our famous national hero Zheng Chenggong was a great patriot. He made tremendous contributions to driving out the Dutch colonialists who occupied Taiwan, to returning Taiwan to our motherland and to constructing the island under the vigorous support of the vast masses of Han and Gaoshan nationalities in Taiwan. When commemorating Zheng Chenggong, we should never forget the patriotic deeds of the vast number of Taiwan compatriots in supporting his cause.

I

The Taiwan compatriots' struggle against the Dutch colonialists was a stimulus and support to Zheng Chenggong's struggle for driving out the Dutch colonialists.

Suffering from the strong blows of the army of the Ming court, the Dutch colonialists tried to retreat from Penghu Islands in 1624. When turning to invade the southwestern part of Taiwan, they encountered the head-on blows of the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots of Han and Gaoshan nationalities. One after another the tides of the Taiwan compatriots' resistance rose with more and more vigor. Among these struggles, the uprising which broke out in Chiqian in 1652 under the leadership of Guo Huaiyi was the most influential one. Guo Huaiyi was a former subordinate of Zheng Zhilong, the father of Zheng Chenggong. He had been living in the villages near Chiqian, working as "elder" and interpreter. As a patriot, he organized the Taiwan compatriots living around Chiqian and launched an uprising against the Dutch colonialists which lasted for half a month. Although the uprising was eventually defeated, it struck a heavy blow at the Dutch invaders and had significant influence. In a poem entitled "The Recovery of Taiwan," Zheng Chenggong wrote, "We overcame every obstacle in driving out the Dutch invaders, and it took us 10 years to recover the lost heirloom of our ancestors." The "10 years" mentioned here began in 1652 when the uprising of Guo Huaiyi broke out. Therefore, the Dutch colonialists believed that Guo Huaiyi's uprising was organized under "the encouragement and support of Zheng Chenggong. (C. E. S. [as published]: "The Neglected Formosa")

He Bin, a patriot in Taiwan, presented a map to Zheng Chenggong, and thus he directly assisted Zheng Chenggong in driving out the Dutch invaders.

He Bin, a patriot of nationalist integrity, had been to Taiwan in his early years with Zheng Zhilong and other people. He lived in a village near Kunshen in Chiqian and was appointed elder and interpreter by the Dutch colonialists. Witnessing Taiwan, which was a part of our country, being turned into a Dutch colony, and our compatriots being enslaved and exploited by the Dutch colonialists, he made up his mind to do his part for the return of Taiwan to the homeland. He carefully observed ports, estuaries, rivers and gulfs along the Taiwan coast, and even made a survey of the channel from the city of Chiqian to the port of Luermen with the help of Guo Ping, a Taiwan compatriot.

In the 10th year of the Yongli emperor's reign (1656), Frederick Coyett, commander of the Dutch invading troops in Taiwan sent a representative with He Bin to Xiamen to see Zheng Chenggong. The Dutch proposed a deal to Zheng Chenggong: A tribute of 500,000 taels of silver, 100,000 unsharpened arrows and 1,000 dan of sulphur in exchange for opening trade with the latter. During his stay in Xiamen, He Bin personally saw Zheng Chenggong and let him know the Taiwan compatriots' desire to drive out the Dutch colonialists, and requested him to dispatch troops to Taiwan at once. At the same time, He Bin secretly accepted Zheng Chenggong's entrusting to him the collection of taxes in Taiwan to be used as the funds for the military expedition.

With the help of Taiwan compatriots, He Bin returned to Xiamen from Taiwan later bringing along with him a map of Taiwan, which was drawn according to the survey conducted with the help of Taiwan compatriots. He presented the map to Zheng Chenggong and told him about the geographical situation of Taiwan and the living conditions of the Gaoshan nationality (called "barbarian" or "barbarian tribes" then). He was later quoted in a book as saying, "Taiwan has a vast area of fertile land, it is an isolated island in the ocean, from where you can only go to the outside world by ship...the barbarians are always bullied by the Dutch and try to strike back at them at all times. If we wage an attack on them with our celestial power, they will be driven out just like a flock of sheep chased by a fierce tiger." (Xia Lin: "A Short History of Fujian Coast") For Zheng Chenggong's information, he even made a wooden model of the city of Chiqian, which was one of the strongholds of the Dutch invading troops at that time.

After the spring festival of 1661, Zheng Chenggong called all his military officers to a meeting in Xiamen to deliberate on the operations in Taiwan. After the meeting, he left his son Zheng Jing to guard the offshore islands and personally led his troops to Taiwan to launch the battle to drive out the Dutch colonialists.

II

The vast number of Taiwan compatriots helped Zheng Chenggong drive out the Dutch colonialists and thus put an end to the colonial rule which had lasted for 38 years on Taiwan, the island of treasures. Thus, Taiwan was eventually returned to our motherland.

During Zheng Chenggong's expedition, in his navy there were 40 fishermen from Penghu Islands who were in charge of piloting the ships. Zheng Chenggong had planned to start the expedition in season of usually calm seas. However, they came across an unexpected storm enroute and thus had to make a stopover at Penghu Islands for several days. The residents living there enthusiastically supplied them with provisions. Then the troops were directed to the southwestern part of Taiwan. They went round the big port Taiwan City so as to keep clear of the gunfire of the Dutch, and then entered by the Luermen Channel which is located to the north of Beixianwei Island. The Luermen Channel was actually a dangerous one, with silt and rocks piled up everywhere. Moreover, the Dutch had sunk some destroyed ships in the water to block the channel. With the help of the map presented by the Taiwan compatriots, and making use of the tide, and with the guidance of He Bin, the troops successfully passed through the channel. When passing through the channel, Zheng Chenggong "ordered He Bin to sit on the stern to lead the way according to the map, while the pilots were gauging the depth with poles, taking care of the ships, operating the rudders, hoisting the sails and shouting out orders." (Jiang Risheng: "Unofficial History of Taiwan") Thus, the troops finally passed through the big gulf and arrived at Heliao Port to the north of Chiqian City where they landed on the island.

As there were many rocks and shallows along the coast of Taiwan, even a small boat could hardly come in to shore. Fortunately, several thousand Taiwan compatriots gathered all of a sudden on the shore. They arrived by the main means of transportation of Taiwan to welcome Zheng Chenggong's troops. Thus, the thousands of troops managed to land on the island promptly. In contrast, when the commander of the Dutch invading troops, Frederick Coyett, heard the news of the landing of Zheng Chenggong's troops and decided to send his men to check the enemy, he could find neither any small Taiwan boat which could carry his soldiers nor any Taiwan sailor who would serve the Dutch invaders.

Having inflicted crushing defeats on the Dutch invading troops at Baixianwei Island and on the ocean, Zheng Chenggong's troops did not lose time in besieging Chiqian City. The Dutch commander in the city put up a desperate struggle with some 300 to 400 soldiers, relying on their strong fortifications and powerful guns. Zheng Chenggong's troops continuously waged attacks on the enemy for 3 to 4 days but failed to capture the fortifications. Some Taiwan compatriots told Zheng Chenggong, "There is a huge mountain outside the city. From there a river flows down into the moat and then goes through the city. This is the only source of water as there is neither well nor spring in the city. If we cut this source of water, the city will fall within 3 days." (Originally quoted from "The Whole Story of the Bestowal of Royal Surname," but Huang Zongxi mistakenly noted that it was quoted from "The Story of Taiwan City.") Zheng Chenggong accepted the Taiwan compatriots' suggestion, cut off the water supply and thus allowed the enemy to run out of food and water. The Dutch had no choice but to surrender to Zheng Chenggong. [Gan Weilin: "The History of the Christian Church in Taiwan")

The vast number of the compatriots of Han and Gaoshan nationalities in Taiwan warmly welcomed the arrival of Zheng Chenggong's troops. All the leaders of the villages of Gaoshan nationality around Chiqian City, such as Xinshan,

Kaiganqiongli and so on, came over and pledged allegiance to Zheng Chenggong. Zheng Chenggong feted them and gave them robes, hats, boots and bands. Thus, one after another the villages of Gaoshan nationality in the southern and northern parts of the island sent their delegates to show allegiance to him. At that time Zheng Chenggong's troops relied on the confiscation of Dutch properties and supplies from their bases on the mainland for provisions. Whenever the supply ships from the mainland came late, the Taiwan compatriots always sold food to them willingly.

The vast number of the compatriots of Han and Gaoshan nationalities throughout Taiwan even rose on their own to attack and expel the Dutch colonialists. The Taiwan compatriots and their elders living far away in Jilong and Danshui in the northern part of the island organized on their own, made assaults on the Dutch fortresses, burned their houses, captured a Dutch ship and killed the Dutch soldiers who tried to take back that ship. Some elders together with local residents also went to Gezainan (Yilan) and Telapoan [3676 2139 3134 1344] by boat to block the channels so as to halt Dutch ships and keep them clear of the area near Jilong and Danshui. ("Diary of Batavia")

As the Taiwan compatriots rose up everywhere in response to Zheng Chenggong, the Dutch invaders were driven to the wall. For example, all 116 Dutch colonialists (including four ministers and five magistrates) living in the northern part of Chiqian City gathered in Xiaolong as soon as they heard the news of the landing of Zheng Chenggong's troops. As the residents at Xiaolong were "hostile" to them, the Dutch colonialists were forced to retreat to Madou. However, they again encountered the Taiwan compatriots' opposition to them. Finally, they found no way out. Thus, they had to return to Chiqian and surrender to Zheng Chenggong's troops. ("Extract From Zeelandia Diary")

It is because of the support and response of the vast number of Taiwan compatriots that Zheng Chenggong's troops managed to recapture other places on Taiwan Island. Finally at the end of a 9-month siege, they overcame the fort Utrecht and forced the Dutch colonialists in Taiwan City to surrender. Thus, they successfully drove the Dutch colonialists out of Taiwan and returned the island to the motherland. Even the Dutch colonialists themselves confessed afterward: "Who does not weep in grief when recalling these unexpected disasters?...All these, we should say, were an expression of God's fury at the sight of our countless crimes." ("Letter From Reverend Joannes Cruyff [3601 0344 3157 1133] to Reverend (Shilanbardaus) [6932 5695 1572 3643 6670 1133]") This "god" does not refer to just anyone but to the great Chinese people who included the Taiwan compatriots.

III

Moreover, the vast number of Taiwan compatriots also supported Zheng Chenggong in the political and economic constructions in Taiwan. They worked together with compatriots from the mainland and made contributions to the socioeconomic development of Taiwan.

After arriving in Taiwan, Zheng Chenggong abolished all colonial systems and organizations which the Dutch invaders had established, and set up administrative organs according to the political model from the mainland. He turned the area of Chiqian into the eastern capital called Mingjing, set up the prefecture of Chengtian, which covered the two counties, Tianxing and Wannian, respectively in charge of the northern and southern parts of the prefecture, Yang Chaodong was nominated prefect of Chengtian and Zhuan Wenlie and Zhu Jing, county magistrates. At the same time, he changed the Taiwan capital into Anping garrison and later established an imperial inspector's office on Penghu Islands. These measures won the support of the Taiwan compatriots, and all the villages in the southern and northern parts of the island came one after another to pledge allegiance to Zheng Chenggong. He rectified the situation of law and discipline, seriously and impartially punished those officials who violated law. Soon after he arrived in Taiwan, he brought to trial those criminals who had extorted large sums of money from the Taiwan compatriots and who had stolen and hoarded grain. He condemned Wu Hao, commissioner of the Xuanyi defense outpost to death and arrested and dismissed Chen Mang, commissioner of the Huwei defense outpost. Later, as soldiers accused certain officers of cheating on weight in distributing grain, Zheng Chenggong investigated the cases and executed prefect Yang Chaodong, county magistrate Zhu Jing, the distributor Chen Wu and so on, after it was found that they had really committed the crimes. All these acts won the support of the Taiwan compatriots and guaranteed the political stability and unity in Taiwan.

As Zheng Chenggong paid attention to uniting minority nationalities, he also won the support and loyalty of the Gaoshan nationality. On the 12th day after he arrived in Taiwan, Zheng Chenggong led his trusted soldiers, bringing along food and daily necessities, to carry out a geographical survey in Wengang Port and inspect four villages, namely, Xingang Port (new port), Xiaolong, Madou and Tongjialiwan. The compatriots of Gaoshan nationality warmly "welcomed them with food and drink" wherever they went and soon the streets were jam-packed with well-wishers." Even the Dutch invaders wondered at the fact that almost all the people in Taiwan, whether of Han or Gaoshan nationality, showed allegiance to Zheng Chenggong. They no longer believed in the Christianity which the Dutch preached, and they destroyed the books and furniture in Dutch schools. The Taiwan compatriots cast off the spiritual yoke which the Dutch colonialists had imposed on them, and supported Zheng Chenggong in thoroughly eliminating all the measures which bore the colonialist influence.

Zheng Chenggong paid much attention to agricultural production. He carried out the policy of maintaining the army by having it engage in farming, thus raising the production of grain while lightening the burden on the Taiwan compatriots. He called all commanders and staff officers for meetings, and, in view of the fertile land and small population of Taiwan, he decided to maintain only two regiments of selected troops for guarding of Anping garrison and Chengtian Prefecture. The soldiers of other garrisons were assigned to various places to engage in land reclamation and cultivation. He issued an order demanding that all the officers and soldiers "fight during wartime and cultivate during peacetime." He also promulgated an ordinance with eight

sections which stipulated that the family members of civil or military officials were allowed to claim property according to the number of heads in their families and build farms on their property. Officers and soldiers of each garrison were allowed to reclaim land and build houses on their own garrison area. Farmland originally owned by and the vested interests of the compatriots of the Han and Gaoshan nationality in Taiwan were protected. No civil and military officials were allowed to infringe upon their land and interests and those who violated this ordinance would be penalized without exception. As these regulations mobilized the initiative of the officers and the soldiers in developing the island on the one hand and on the other, protected the Taiwan compatriots' vested interests, they were strongly supported by the vast majority of the Taiwan compatriots. As a result, this ordinance not only pushed ahead the development of agricultural production but also helped to maintain the social order. Today, there are still some places which were named after some of Zheng Chenggong's officers. For example, Linfeng Ying in the southern part of Taiwan was developed by the soldiers under the command of Lin Feng and Linsi Pu in Yunlin by the soldiers under the command of Lin Si; both figures were generals subordinate to Zheng Chenggong. Besides, Zheng Chenggong also reformed the taxation system and promoted trade. Therefore the compatriots of Gaoshan nationality were willing to exchange local products such as deerskins, dried venison and so on for daily necessities.

Zheng Chenggong also encouraged the people living on the southeastern coast of the mainland to settle down in Taiwan and engage in agricultural production there. Thus, many people from Zhangzhou and Quanzhou of Fujian Province, and Chaozhou, Huizhou and so on of Guangdong Province immigrated to Taiwan sooner or later. The arrival of all these immigrants, together with the two groups of soldiers led by Zheng Chenggong which total 30,000 or more, caused the population and labor force in Taiwan to increase rapidly. All these compatriots, Taiwan natives or immigrants from the mainland worked hard and built their homeland together. During the 23-year rule of Zheng Chenggong, his son Zheng Jing and so on, many newly developed towns such as Langqiao, Zhanghua, Yunlin, Xinzhu and so on emerged one after another on the land which ranged from Hilong in the north to Langqiao (Yichun) in the south. The forming of these towns was also a fruit of the common efforts of the Taiwan and mainland compatriots.

At that time, the agricultural production skills of the Taiwan compatriots, in particular of the compatriots of Gaoshan nationality, were still rather primitive. For agricultural cultivation, they "started ploughing when mountain flowers bloomed and harvested the crop when it was ripe." As there were no agricultural tools made of iron, it usually took them several weeks to complete the harvest on a jia of land (11 mu). In his proposal presented to Zheng Chenggong, Yang Ying, a local official, suggested that each village elect a peasant to learn agricultural skills. This peasant would obtain a plough, a rake, a hoe and an ox and return to his village to teach other compatriots of Gaoshan nationality to cultivate using oxen and iron agricultural tools. As the advanced agricultural skills were extensively accepted by the Taiwan compatriots, the agricultural production in Taiwan was greatly improved, and at the same time, the unity between the Han people and the

Gaoshan nationality was strengthened. According to Yu Yonghe, an immigrant to Taiwan in the early years of the Qing Dynasty, "undoubtedly Taiwan is an especially rich place. The commodities are much more expensive here than elsewhere but customers never hesitate to buy them. Rural fairs are held regularly and never postponed. Workers refuse to take up appointments even though the pay is as high as 100 coppers a day. It is quite common for butchers and herdsmen to keep a great sum of money in their pockets at all times." In his opinion, the prosperity of Taiwan was attributed to the fact that "the people's savings have steadily risen in these years" since Zheng Chenggong's capture of Taiwan. ("Voyage On the Small Sea") Indeed, the prosperity of Taiwan was also a fruit of the common efforts of the Taiwan and mainland compatriots.

There are a number of beautiful stories about Zheng Chenggong, which have been spread in Taiwan and the China mainland over the past 320 years. This shows that our national hero Zheng Chenggong is deeply loved and highly esteemed by the broad masses of our people's. While commemorating the great merits of Zheng Chenggong, we remember at all times the patriotic deeds of the Taiwan compatriots in supporting him in his struggle.

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BRIEFS

STATUS OF HONG KONG VIEWED--Vice Foreign Minister David Chen said today that any agreement reached between communist China and Great Britain on the return of Hong Kong is not valid. Mr Chen made his remarks at a hearing in the legislature. He said the problem of Hong Kong can only be settled after the overthrow of the communist regime at which point the Republic of China will negotiate with Britain through proper channels. [Text] [OW220031 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Mar 82]

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